ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,703—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1896.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P. M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th "
R.L. PENINSULAR	3237	F. H. Seymour	26th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
R.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	10th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7538	W. R. Andrews	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st "
R.L. CARTHAGE	3263	M. DeHorne	7th Aug.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	21st "
† SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "

The Steamers marked R. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" marked B.M., proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these Voyages.
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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
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For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE		3,820	650	1st July 1896.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th June 1896
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th July 1896

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Orlando	4,409	350	21st June 1896

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 1, 1896.

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VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SYDNEY	4232	C. Aubert	13th June 1896.
CALEDONIEN	4222	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. "
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st " "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
ERNEST-SIMONS	Delacroix ...	5,707	3rd June.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 13th June.

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S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 2nd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on or about the 4th June, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, about the 6th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 9th June, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,688 tons, on or about 5th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.
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Bombay, 1st June, 1896.

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MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co., JEWELLERS, having decided to RETIRE from BOMBAY at the end of their current Lease in August 1896, will allow a •

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WILL BE HELD ON
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WHEN A VARIETY OF GOODS REMAINING OVER FROM LAST SEASON WILL BE OFFERED AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR
CASH ONLY.

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…NSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," from COLOMBO, CHINA & JAPAN in A Shed, PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days, after the Discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every Morning.

E. DE BAILLOU,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June, 1896.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, per S. S. "DIDO," arrived from HULL, and MIDDLESBROUGH, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the GOODS are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1896.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12 per Share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, 8th June, 1896, to all Shareholders borne on the Register on 23th instant.

E. BOLLAM,
General Manager.

Bombay, 30th May, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER GOCULDAS CORIEJEE for COOVERJEE of Bombay, Hindoo, has contracted to sell the undermentioned immoveable properties. All persons having claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from THIS DAY, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Pension and Tax ground situate lying and being on the West side of Kalbadevi Road within the Island and without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1141 6-9th square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3301 and new Survey No. 5 and 8 and 9 assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 58 and bounded as follows: On or towards the East by the said Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the West by the property of Premjee Jeewan on or towards the North also by the property of the said Premjee Jeewan and on or towards the South by the property of Khimjee Bodhani together with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses and chawls standing thereon and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Thucker Gocouldas Corejee (or Coovercjee) and his tenants.—Dated this 1st June, 1896.

BROWN & MOIR,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	„ 4,500,000 =	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„ 4,130,000 =	„	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

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THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society:—

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ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 55. 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

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Agents and Secretaries.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Landed property at Bhoosari Moholla, advertised TO BE SOLD on the 3rd June, 1896, by order of the Mortgagees and on account of the Mortgagor Vuleebhoy Khanbhoy, has been POSTPONED until further orders.

SALE of Landed properties at Baba Dhabu Street and on the Elphinstone Estate, advertised TO BE SOLD on the 5th and 6th June, 1896, by order of the Mortgagees and on account of the Mortgagor Vuleebhoy Khanbhoy, has been POSTPONED until further orders.

SALE OF 300 BALES OF COTTON (BHOWNUGGER GOOD).

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Pasta Gully Godown, Colaba, by order of Mr. Ebbjee Oomersey and on account of the under-named gentlemen—

On account and at the risk of Sah Nagindas Goolischund—
A C—100 F. P. bales of cotton (Bhownugger Good).

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Vunajee Vujingjee—
A O—103 F. P. bales of cotton (Bhownugger Good).

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Devkinundhun Beharcial—
100 F. P. bales of cotton (Bhownugger Good).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1896.

KOP'S BEER

NON-ALCOHOLIC)

is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the OCTOBER MEETING to be held on the 3rd. 6th 8th, and 10th OCTOBER 1896, CLOSE on MONDAY, the 15th June.

J. O. DOOD,
Secretary.

ESPLANADE HOTEL

ANNEXE APOLLO BUNDER.

REDUCED RATES FOR THE MONSOON.

For particulars apply

MANAGER.

TERMS.—From June 1st to 30th Sept.

NOTICE TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

THE Karachi District Local Board having decided to DISCONTINUE the maintenance of the TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW at KARACHI, TENDERS are invited for the Lease or Purchase of the Property.

All particulars will be supplied on application, either by letter, or personally, to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

R. GILES,
Collector of Karachi.

Collector's Office, Karachi, 11th May, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 500 Tons of RANGOON, MOULMEIN, or SIAM TEAK LOGS, for delivery at the rate of 250 Tons per month, commencing 1st July next.

Tenderers to quote the price per Ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specifications of shipment, showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Rangoon, Moulmein, or Siam Teak, as the case may be.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th May, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 100 Tons of TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specifications and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th May, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 200 Tons of WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Calient, Poon Benteak or Siamese hardwood of two descriptions, samples of which can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. C. P. MAYNARD,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th May, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 645 OF 1894.

RAO BAHADUR WASSOODEW PANDURANG of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, Government Pensioner, residing at Warden Road, Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

CRUSHNARAO PANDURANG, GUNPATRAO NANABHOY, DADAJEE NANABHOY, RAMRAO NARAYEN, MORESHWER NARAYEN, SHAMRAO NARAYEN, BALKRISHNA WASSOODEW, KESHAVRAO BALKRISHNA, YESHWANTRAO BALKRISHNA, KHANDERAO WASSUDEW, ANANDRAO CRUSHNARAO, VINAYAKRAO ANANDRAO, GAJANAN RAMRAO VINAYEK RAMRAO, GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, DINKAR RAMRAO, VASANT RAMRAO, HARISCHANDRA RAMRAO, PARVATIBAI, widow of NANABHOY PANDURANG, Deceased, ANNAPURNABAI, widow of NARAYEN PANDURANG, Deceased.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Twenty-third Day of September, 1895, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Tenth Day of June, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendants in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement four hundred and six square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (2) and Street No. 313 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 89, New No. 701, Old Survey No. 293, and New Survey No. 1480, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Soonderjee Daujee, on or towards the South partly by a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple, and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement, shop or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, on the Kalbadevi Road, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 481 (1), and Street No 311, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 88, New No. 701, Old Survey No. 293 and New Survey No. 1480 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East and South by the premises belonging to a Hindoo Temple known as the Ramwady Temple, and on or towards the West by the said Kalbadevi Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messr Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 12th Day of May, 1896.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

REDDAWAY v. BANHAM.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 26TH, 1896.

BY JUDGMENT delivered this day their Lordships unanimously reversed the decision of the Court of Appeal and confirmed the findings of the Jury on the trial of the Action. The questions left to the Jury and their answers thereto were as follows:—

Q. "Does 'Camel-Hair Belting' mean belting made by the Plaintiffs as distinguished from belting made by any other manufacturers?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Or does it mean belting of a particular kind without reference to any particular maker?"—A. "No."

Q. "Do the Defendants so describe their belting as to be likely to mislead purchasers and to lead them to buy the Defendants' belting as and for the belting of the Plaintiffs?"—A. "YES."

Q. "Did the Defendants endeavour to pass off their goods as and for the goods of the Plaintiffs so as to be likely so to deceive purchasers?"—A. "YES."

Their Lordships ordered a Perpetual Injunction, and that the Defendants should pay the costs of the Action and Appeals.

CAUTION:

CAMEL-HAIR BELTING.

MESSRS. REDDAWAY, MANCHESTER, having continuously since the year 1879 applied the term "Camel-Hair" to Belting, such belting having acquired a world-wide reputation, and under that term become universally known as the exclusive manufacture of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Company, certain unscrupulous persons have recently adopted that term to endeavour to pass off their belting as the belting of Messrs. Reddaway and Company. Purchasers and users are warned against this fraud, and are requested to give information to the undersigned as to any cases of deception within their knowledge.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & Co., LD., MANCHESTER.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. One hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.
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WOODHOUSE AND Co.
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Jos. DIETZL, Cote d'Or.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. Rothes, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co. Stockholm.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Rs. Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32
YALLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	30

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TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, a etc the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY. Established in 1850.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

…CHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

…marised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

…paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 0 0
…s and Rest	„	10,79,540 12 8
.....	„	97,19,594 10 5
…Balances.....	„	11,749 2 8
…l Acceptances	„	7,17,549 0 5
….....	„	1 13,006 2 11
Total.....	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13

ASSETS.

.....	Rs.	9,18,909 10 2
…ent and other Authorised …dies	„	4,80,145 9 4
…ills, Advances	„	1,19,98,405 9 4
…s, Dead Stock	„	1,99,130 15 2
…ntra, Sundries	„	5,79,901 1 1
Total.....	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

…ed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½, and 3 per …num for 36, 12, 9, 6, and 3 months, respectively.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

… Road, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

…TAL.....Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
…VE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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…L OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
…in all the principal Towns of France and Algiera
…ONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
…ST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
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…andria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople …ra, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, …Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH …ues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the …rld, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

…nances Foreign money, executes investment orders in …curities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Special Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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O. HENRIOT,
Manager.

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Coloreo 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

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Other lines, such as Clu… dress and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal election of a councillor, Girgaum Ward.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Dido and Setos entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Ernest Simons yesterday; the steamer Dranchenfels left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Maria Valerie entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Poseidon left it yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—There will be a "Friendly Gathering," at the rooms, to-night, commencing at 8-30.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—During the month of May last the daily average of attendance was 190, the number of admissions 232, and prevailing diseases, fevers.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, and Australia, per extra s.s. Ernest Simons, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).

RUN OVER BY A CONVEYANCE.—Lalmahomed Juman, residing at Madanpoora, was, on the night of the 29th ultimo, walking along the Erskine Road, when he was accidentally knocked down and run over by a hack victoria, sustaining a fracture of the left leg, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, a Hindu, named Satva, was brought up at the instance of Constable Ballantyne, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, and charged with theft of a brass nozzle of the fire hose. Accused was seen loitering on the platform of the Victoria Terminus. He was watched and seen taking away the nozzle from outside the Police Superintendent's quarters. Accused pleaded not guilty, but could not establish his innocence, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Albert Millard, a European sailor, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of being drunk and disorderly at the Crawford Markets. Accused went to the beef market, and caused a scare and panic among the native butchers. He also smashed two zinc-buckets while under the influence of drink. In his defence he pleaded that he was taken into custody some time after the alleged occurrence, and he contended it was a case of mistaken identity. He was fined Rs. 5 with an alternative of a week's imprisonment.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the profession will be held in the Grant College Library, to-day, at 4-30 p.m., when the following resolutions recommended by the Committee, appointed on the 19th ultimo, will be placed before the meeting for discussion:—(1) This meeting is of opinion that the sewerage system laid down in Bombay has not improved public health. (2) That several of the prevailing diseases, notably fevers, are becoming more severe and less amenable to treatment during the last decade. (3) That for the safety to public health and for the sanitary success of a sewerage system in this city, a careful and exhaustive inquiry into disease causes should be made.

EXCITEMENT IN THE OPIUM MARKET.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Kieff charged twelve natives with causing obstruction in a public thoroughfare at Mumbadevi. The police officer told his Worship that quotations in respect of the sale of opium were expected to be communicated to Bombay speculators from Calcutta yesterday, and the local speculators had assembled in a large number to speculate as to what the figures would be. Accused were arrested, while the rest ran away. The first three accused pleaded guilty, and were fined Rs. 8 each, while the rest were convicted upon the evidence and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

RAID ON A BAGATELLE ROOM.—In consequence of information received that gambling was being carried on in a bagatelle room kept by a Mahomedan and a Hindu, named Kasoo Jaffer Abhraze and Wassonji Liladhur, at Falkland Road, Inspector Porrett obtained a warrant from the Commissioner of Police, and having armed with that document, proceeded to the spot, at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and arrested the proprietors and thirteen other persons who were found gaming therein on a bagatelle table with billiard balls and money. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Porrett charged the keepers and the others before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the former with keeping a common gaming-house and the latter with gaming therein. The magistrate remanded the case till to-day, and ordered the accused to be liberated on bail.

THEFT BY HOTEL SERVANTS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Mirza Mahomed, of the C. I. Department, charged Rama Kooshaji and five other employes at the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, with theft of five bottles of liquor, valued at Rs. 5-8, the property of Mr. James O'Connell, the proprietor of the hotel. On a certain information previously received, the detective inspector proceeded to the hotel, about 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening, and stood outside watching the movements of the accused. Shortly afterwards, the accused came out of the hotel to go home, when the detective arrested them, and on searching their persons recovered from each of the accused a bottle of liquor carefully concealed in their respective dhotars. His Worship convicted all the accused, and sentenced No. 1, who was the muccadum of the servants, to tGo months' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest to fourteen days' like punishment.

PROPOSED EXTRADITION OF AN OFFENDER.—Sakubai, a Hindu widow, had obtained a warrant from Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the 21st April last, against Luximon Kulwadi, whom he charged with enticing away Thuki, her daughter, aged 16 years, from her lawful guardianship on the 18th idem. On the morning in question at 6 o'clock the girl went to her work as usual, but did not return till 9 o'clock, and the mother became anxious. She made enquiries, and ascertained that Luximon Kulwadi had enticed the girl away, and he had absconded with her to Kutch Mandvi. The girl had on her person ornaments, worth Rs. 30, and Rs. 25 were also missing from complainant's box. The evidence of two witnesses having been recorded, Mr. Webb was of opinion that a "prima facie" case had been established. His Worship thereupon wrote to the Political Agent at Kutch to move the Durbar for the extradition of the accused, who was taken into custody and sent to Bombay. Yesterday, he was placed before Mr. Webb. Accused being formally identified, the case was remanded.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SERVANT.—About a quarter to 7 o'clock, on Sunday evening, Hurruckchand Chundumull, the moonim of the firm of Oodharmull Dudda, at Kalbadevie Road, reported to the police that one Jiva Virchand, a servant in the employ of the firm, had absconded with the sum of Rs. 10,000, consisting of ten currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, the numbers of the notes not being known. From inquiries instituted by the police, it appears, that about half-past 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of the same day, the moonim of the firm of Luchmidas Shewdas, which is situated in the next building and on the same road, sent one of his servants to the complainant's firm to ask for a loan of Rs. 10,000. Hurruckchand sent word back to say that he would forward the amount in a short time. About an hour afterwards Hurruckchand entrusted his servant, Jiva Virchand, with the amount, with instructions to take it to the firm of Luchmidas Shewdas. Some time after finding that Jiva had not returned, complainant caused an inquiry to be made at the firm of Luchmidas Shewdas, whether the latter had received the money, when they returned a message, in reply, to say that Jiva had not paid the loan of Rs. 10,000 over to the said firm. The complainant made inquiries, and searched for the man Jiva, but failing to trace his whereabouts, informed the police. The man Jiva had been in the employ of the complainant's firm for upwards of seven years on a salary of Rs. 5 per mensem. The firm of Luchmidas Shewdas finding that the loan asked for did not arrive in the desired time, and before they knew of what had occurred, borrowed the amount of Rs. 10,000 from the firm of Govindass, on the same road.

THREATENED INUNDATION IN CEYLON.

IN consequence of the recent heavy rains the Kelani river has risen considerably these last few days, and already we hear that the Avisawella road near the 19th mile posts is under water to the depth between two and three feet for a distance of about a quarter of a mile. The coach from Avisawella consequently arrived half an hour behind time on Monday. The state of the river and the large quantity of brushwood brought down indicated heavy rain higher up the banks, and it is feared that, should the wet weather continue, the villages bordering on the river will be inundated and a great loss accrue to the villagers.—"Times of Ceylon," (May 27).

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the chatteredconstitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4, MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay

THE STORY OF THE PERSO-BALUCH BOUNDARY COMMISSION

KARACHI TO KOHUK.

AMONGST the many sections of boundary demarcation with which the Government of India have been lately concerned, one of the most interesting is that of Perso-Baluchistan, a section which it may be as well to explain at the outset has nothing whatever to do with Afghanistan or the Amir. The Perso-Baluch Boundary Commission arose out of a direct agreement between Her Majesty's Government and the late Shah as to the ownership of certain valuable date groves which exist in Mashkel. Although doubtless nearly every reader of the "Pioneer" and quite every Government official knows exactly where Mashkel is, I must ask their patience while I explain its geographical position for the benefit of a possibly ignorant minority.

North of the steamer route between Karachi and the Persian Gulf there lies a long strip of Southern Baluchistan bordering the Arabian Sea, which partly belongs to Persia and partly to the Kalat districts of the Baluchistan Agency, and which on its shoreward edge offers to the voyager such inviting ports as Ormara, Gwadur, Chahbar and Jask. These have all been celebrated places in their way and in their day but their day has gone, and they are now but stations for the Indo-Persian telegraphline and fishing villages inhabited by a mixed race of Makran people, as ichthyophagous in their habits at present as they were in the days of Nearkos. By various routes northward from these seaports an interior region is gained by no means so hopelessly barren and unattractive as the brazen outlines of the coast scenery might lead one to anticipate. This country is Makran proper, with its long narrow palm-filled valleys running east and west, and its abundant reminiscences of a highly civilised past condensed within the narrow bounds of a gridiron formation of barren, shaly, knife-backed ridges which hem in the valleys in monotonous succession. Beyond the northern edge of the Makran highlands (say, 200 miles from the sea and due north of the centre of the coast line between Karachi and the Gulf) you look down on the great "hamun." The Mashkel country is not absolute Mashkel desert. The "hamun" is the ultimate bourne of several big rivers, including the Mashkel and the Rakshan, which between them drain an enormous area of Makran south of the "hamun," and the Bado, a periodic river of some force, which flows past Kharan. Round about this "hamun" stretch an infinite series of gravel and sand-covered undulations without much deep sand, and with occasional patches of "put" interspersed, and a scanty scrub vegetation everywhere struggling for existence. It is probable that water may be found anywhere in this pseudo-desert of Mashkel at a few feet below the surface. Herein lies its possible future value.

Close on to the south-western edge of the "hamun" (which is nothing more than a vast level expanse of salt-encrusted plain at present) and separated by 25 to 30 miles of waste from all inhabited districts is a series of palm groves the dates of which (like all those of Southern Baluchistan) are of very fine quality. The date groves are not inhabited. They are only visited by their nomadic owners at seasons of fertilisation and harvest, and as these nomadic cultivators (Rekis of Kharan on the one side, and Damanis from Persia on the other) are partly subjects of the Kalat State, and partly dwellers within the recognised limits of Eartern Persia, they form between them a fine natural field for periodic raids and permanent intrigue. It would be useless to enter into the intricate history which has enveloped these groves during the last fifty years. Matters had arrived at the fighting stage when the Government of India stepped in to propose arbitration and demarcation as the panacea for border strife and ill-feeling. Nor were the date groves the only subjects of dispute beween Persia and Kalat. There is a small province called Kohuk, closely underlying the southern slopes of the Siahan range south of Mashkel, the ownership of which has long been doubtful. Upwards of twenty years ago a Commission to settle the boundaries between Eastern Persia and Sistan, and southwards between Persian and Kalat Baluchistan was formed under Sir F. Goldsmid as Chief Commissioner. The story of that Commission is a part of Indian history. The difficulties encountered by the British representative in dealing with an arrogant and factious Persian colleague, whilst dependent on Persian sources of supply and camped throughout on Persian soil, were found to be practically insuperable. The limits of Persian ownership in Sistan were defined; and, again, from the coast northwards between Persian and Kalat Baluchistan a line was adopted as the boundary on the evidence afforded by the reconnaissance of Major (afterwards Sir Oliver) St. John, who followed the Goldsmid Commission for the purpose of acquiring sufficient survey knowlege to serve as a basis for demarcation. But Kohuk still remained out in the cold. The Shah would not accept the arbitrator's decision and the final agreement with the Tehran Court left Kohuk and Mashkel together with a long stretch of frontier to the Helmand, including in all some 300 miles of boundary, undefined and mostly unmapped. In the history of the unsettled border of India twenty years is a long time. Since then the Persians have practically settled the question of Kohuk by military occupation, and they have gone on pushing their claims (and their raids) eastwards till it was doubtful how far their views as to ultimate possession might extend.

Meanwhile we have not been idle. Twenty years have rendered it possible to exist on the Persian borders without Persian assistance, and have evolved a totally new condition of things in that wide stretch of country which extends from the Persian border to India, about which the British officer may now take up his gun and walk as securely as in any part of the Quetta District. All this country has been closely reconnoitred from end to end, and more accurate survey knowledge has revealed many little facts which were not known nor understood twenty years ago. Moreover, a Consulate has been formed at Kirman (the most important town in Eastern Persia south of Korasan) and the establishment of this political link between Tehran and India has been attended with the happiest results. It is to the political influence thus acquired on both sides as well as to the possession of more accurate geographical information that the rapid success of the recent efforts of Government to settle once for all the vexations of border disputes with Persia must be chiefly ascribed.

Such was the position of affairs when the Viceroy resolved to add yet this Persian question to the many boundary anxieties connected with Afghanistan which had been bequeathed to him in so liberal a measure by his predecessor in India. The agreement drawn up in Tehran between Sir Mortimer Durand and the Shah's Government during last winter left little time to spare for the settlement of so lengthy a line within the space of a short field season. The Commission was only formed late in January, and but for the fact that it started with its maps in hand could not possibly have arrived at a conclusion by the time the early hot weather of those pre-eminently hot districts had set a physical barrier to further proceedings. On the 23th January the Commission left Karachi for the Makran coast. The members of it were Colonel Holdich, R. E., Chief Commissioner; Captain C. A. Kemball, Assistant Commissioner Colonel Wahab, R. E., Survey Officer, with Khan Bahadur Ahmad Ali and another native survey assistant. A detachment of 120 sepoys of the 30th Baluch Regiment (30th Bombay N. I.) and 16 sabres of the 9th Bombay Cavalry, under Lieutenant C. U. Price, formed the escort; and Surgeon-Lieutenant Turnbull—who, as medical adviser, possessed also that invaluable faculty for collecting specimens which seems to be second nature with all well educated doctors in these days—was P. M. O. Captain P. M. Sykes of the Queen's Bays, the recently appointed Consul at Kirman, was to join as Assistant Commissioner at Kohuk.

The voyage to Gwadur was made in the Indo-Persian telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, who faced a stiff "shamal" in quite her best form. The activity of this old ship in face of a high wind is well known; and in its way perhaps as hard to beat as the rapidity and precision with which her experienced staff of officers can put a cargo of men, horses and mules on to the awkward shores of the Makran coast without either hitch or accident. From Gwadur to Kohuk was a twenty days' struggle in which the record of one day was much the same as that of any other day. Insufficient and bad water was the most striking feature of the route, though the most persistent and the most damaging in point of wear and tear was the constant recurrence of range after range composed of sharp-edged layers of sandstone and clay rock; never very high and never very difficult, but always sharply aggressive, and occasionally bringing the carvan to a halt whilst the Baluch pioneers worked a way through or round them. Major Lovett, who passed through this country in connection with the Goldsmid Mission of 1873, classes the mountain scenery of Makran as "almost repulsive." There were occasions when we thought he need hardly have drawn the line at "almost." The dead monotony of indurated clay backbones, serrated like that of a whale's skeleton, sticking out from the smoother out-lines of mud foundations, with a little edging of sticky salt fringing round the bottom of the slope, and a little faded decoration of neutral-tinted tamarisk scrub surrounding, like a child's mud-pie made and forgotten and left to bake in the sun, was unhappily too often with us. But there were bright spots where the slender grew and pools of water that looked none the worse for being salt; and here and there a few date palms, and a certain regularity about the position of the never-failing boulders which suggested the pre-historic existence of a small hamlet and a few acres of cultivation. This sort of scenery carried us far inland; but as we progressed northward the rule of the road as regards landscape was broken by the broad cultivated valleys which intersect Makran from east to west. Had we been following the length of these valleys instead of crossing them almost at right angles, our way would have been plain and much of the path beautiful. For Makran is a country of most surprising contrasts. In the direction in which we were travelling (i. e., northward from the coast) we only lit on such valleys as those of Kej and Bolida at considerable intervals. When we did so it was hard to recognise Makran at all, so different was the aspect of the country. Instead of the serrated outlines of jagged and barren clay hills, and the white twists of the narrow little pathway woven amongst the rocks, we found ourselves surrounded by plam groves set in the midst of emerald green crops of young wheat, with here and there a white-headed citadel overtopping the palm plumes, and looking as square cut and pretentious as if it had been built of solid masonry, guiltless of the existence of underdone mud bricks.

The fact is that Makran is a country about which a man may write as he pleases, and never stray far from the truth. The physical aspect of the land varies so greatly, according to the aspect from which the beholder views it, that one ceases to wonder at the equally extraordinary variety of its historical records—records of armies lost in its deserts and perishing from thirst; of triumphant forces marching through the length of it to the conquest of India; of hot, brazen, waterless wastes where no living thing (not even insects) exist; and of large and flourishing cities with the trade of empire passing through their streets. But after all Persia, Baluchistan, Arabia and Afghanistan are all much the same in this respect. It is perhaps not more difficult to evolve in the imagination the magnificence of such Makran cities as Ibn Hankel describes (cities as big as Multan is now) than to reconstruct the ancient Assyrian capital from the mud heaps of Nineveh, or the mediæval affluence of Hormuz out of the barren, salt-encrusted, heat-stricken desolation of the Gulf island shores that now bear its name.

On the 20th of February the little Commission party pitched its camp and hoisted "the Jack" just on the borders of the disputed district of Kohuk, a mile or two from that much-discussed village where palm groves and towers were just visible amidst the broken ends of the Siahan Koh spurs. There they awaited events. The first event was the arrival of a lady in camp. This was not altogether unexpected. It was known that the Consul at Kirman had been joined by his sister who had come out from England with him prepared to follow his fortunes. Ladies can travel everywhere in these days—if they can ride. It is true that they have not yet reached the North Pole, nor Lhassa, but they will doubtless arrive at both places in time: and meanwhile a ride from Tehran across the length of Persia to the Baluch frontier and thence through Makran and Kalat to Quetta is not an everyday achievement. The staff of the Persian Commission were not far behind Captain Sykes. On the 25th the distant echoes of a brazen trumpet (a terrible instrument when heard in the small hours of the night, gathering the clan for an early march) announced that the main body of the Commission had actually reached the rendezvous and that another day would settle the question of mutual agreement (or otherwise) on the terms which should govern the process of demarcation.—"Pioneer"

(To be continued.)

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macalister s—40 cases gingerwine, 51 cases whisky, and 25 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Macrae s—4 hogsheads ale, S B Fraser and Sons.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—5 hogsheads portwine, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Mazagon s—2 cases stationary, N Cumroodin.
Shannon s—42 bales paper, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 cases medicine, P Jagjeewan; 15 cases medicine, Bhicka Cullianjee and Co; 6 bales papers, N Cumroodin; 6 cases medicine, and 21 cases oilmenstore, M Cocks; 1 cases tobacco, Hormuz Sheriar; 14 cases confectionery and biscuit, N S Pochajee and Co; 8 cases essences, Essoofally Mahomedally; 47 cases provisions, Abdoolally Dadoomia and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bangalore s—3 cases cutlery, A H Heptoolabhoy; 74 cases paper, Aldridge Salmon and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—51 bales papers, S A S Dawood.
Shannon s—4 cases cutlery, E Habib.
Benares s—12 hogsheads methylated spirit, Goolamhoosein Amroodin; 2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

Po s—20 casgs wine, L C Pinto.

FOR FIEUME.

Poseidon s—16 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood.
Drachenfels s—25 cases glassware, Alarakhia; 5 cases paper, C Macdonald and Co; 125 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapurjee; 200 cases candle, A H Heptoolabhoy; 29 cases glass ware, S M Cassum.

FROM VENICE.

Ganges s—12 cases soap, Tyabally Akbarally; 107 cases sherry, Treacher and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—48 bales paper, C Macdonald and Co; 96 bales paper, M A Pathoria; 59 bales paper, M A M Shurufally.
Gisela s—4 packages wine, Lawrence and Co; 12 bales paper, Essoofally M Abdoolally and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—60 bales wool, Allidina Jaffer; 67 bales wool Ally Mahomed Latiff; 241 cwts dry ginger; 220 cwts pepper and 85 cwts amba huldee, Bharmull Poonsee; 53 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 150 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas; 45 bales goat hairs, and 8 bales wool, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 85 bales wool, D Nagjee; 40 bales wool, R Dhunjee; 1,605 cwts myraballams, David Sassoon and Co.
Persia s—220 cwts coir yarn, Bharmull Poonsee; 57 bales hemp, Kika Khooshall; 29 bales cotton fly, Luckmidas Fuckeer; 700 bales cotton fly, 50 bales cotton waste and 50 bales gunny cuttings, P Heerjee, 13,500 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Den of Airlie s—100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR LONDON.

Den of Airlie s—150 cwts fibre Antojee Mahadeo; 50 bales hemp, Purshotam Bhimjee; 87 cwts dry chillies, Thokersey Piraj; 112 cwts Turmeric, Megjee Mooljee; 16 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 52 cwts dry ginger and 80 cwts turmeric, R Nuthoo; 8 bales hemp, Daly and Co.
Shannon s—36 bales wool, Kika Khooshal; 2,099 cwts myrabolams, The South Indian Export Co; 2,099 cwts myrabolams, D Sassoon and Co; 110 cwts coir yarn, D Manockjee and Co.
Kurdistan s—70 cwts horns and 5 cwts hoops, R Fazal; 52 cwts dry ginger, Raghowjee Hirjee; 150 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patel; 7½ cwts fishmaws, N P Damjee; 19 bales hides and skins, A E Peerbhoy; 975 cwts myrabolams, Sowjee Ramjee; 19 bales hides, Pestonjee Ezuljee Boyce.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kurdistan s—56 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 346 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 614 cwts myrabolams, W Kipp; 220 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

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Port Elliott s—1,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.
Dido s—39,019 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 36,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

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Port Elliott s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Phœnix s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—200 cwts gum, Rustomjee, C Patell; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 310 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 6,000 cwts castorseed, Nanoo Kairar and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Sanday and Co; 8,001 cwts poppyseed, and 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 200 cwts gum, R C Patell; 1,015 cwts myrabolams, Weghjee Bacher; 1,500 cwts myrabolams, J Joomabhai.

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The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

THE latest telegraphic advices through Reuter calling for notice in this column (abridged by the Whitsuntide holidays) were chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative statement of the movements of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	18,000	28,000	11,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	16,000	42,000	21,000
" " Continent	21,000	24,000	11,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,035,000	7,321,000	5,771,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,127,000	3,302,000	2,747,000
" " to Continent do.	2,120,000	3,076,000	2,168,000
" Stock in the Ports	340,000	520,000	435,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th ultimo, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	....	....	3,331,540
" " Surats	....	....	337,580

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	....	1,642,000	1,609,760
" London	....	....	8,000
American Afloat	....	80,000	36,000
East Indian "	....	26,095	16,094
Total	....	1,748,095	1,669,854
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 5-32d.	3 7-8d.	4 1-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 11-32d.	3 1-16d.	3 3-16d.
Difference	26-32d.	26-32d.	28-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec. Rs.	5,50,327
" " Branches	Inc. "	8,92,923
Other "	Dec. "	10,36,093
Government Securities	Inc. "	21,328
Other Authorized "	Unchanged	
Loans "	Inc. "	6,46,546
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec. "	8,38,231
Balances with other Banks	" "	41,744
Cash	" "	6,72,780

As might have been expected from the languid state of business generally during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day, there has been little movement in any of the items making up the Return, and the Bank's Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon showed a diminution of 6¾ lakhs, at 155¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of 44¼ lakhs at the close of the week preceding. In the present Return withdrawals to the extent of 10¼ lakhs from Private Deposits and an increase of 6¼ lakhs in Loans are disclosed; while, on the other hand, in Bills Discounted there has been a reduction of 8¾ lakhs, making the net increase of 8 lakhs in trade requirements, as against a decrease of 24¼ lakhs in the week before. In Government Deposits an increase of nearly 9 lakhs at the Branches was partly counterbalanced by a decrease at the Head Office of 5¼ lakhs.

The Cotton market remains quiet, without any change in prices. Purchases by exporters to-day amounted to 100 bales Khangaum, at Rs. 172; and the Mills took 100 Bengal, at Rs. 165; 100 Karachi, at Rs. 162½; and 250 Dhulia, at Rs. 162 to Rs. 164 per candy.

WHEAT.—The market has been steady at an advance of 1 anna in the price of *Delhi*, and a decline to the same extent in that of *Ahmedabad*, quotations being as follows:—

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-9-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	" 4-8-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-11-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-8-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-3-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-7-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-13-0	"

SEEDS have been quiet, with a small business passing and a falling off in prices of ½ to 1 anna in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* at the following quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-14-0	to Rs. 7-0-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 7-1-0	to " 7-3-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-13-0	to " 6-15-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 6-3-0	to " 6-5-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 42-0-0	to " 43-0-0	"
Do Mixed	" 39-8-0	to " 40-8-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,889	bales.
Wheat	28,869	cwts.
Linseed	12,246	"
Rapeseed	4,050	"
Poppyseed	1,866	"
Groundnuts	1,911	"
Castorseed	2,974	"
Rice	2,154	"

FREIGHTS.—No fresh business to speak of has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2d. for three months' sight Credits. Early in the day the bazaar came out as buyers, and rates receded 1-32d. all round. The merchants showed little disposition to sell their bills, and rates at closing were steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 29-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 31-32d.	"
Francs do.	1'47	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady at opening, with 110¼ quoted for Cash, and 110½ for the settlement on the 30th instant, at which rates also the market closed.

SHARES have been dull, not to say lifeless, our list this evening showing the solitary change of an advance of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon Mill.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 30.

England, Lt, Bengal, R H A, on duty, from Meerut.
Roberts, Capt, Bengal, 39th G Rifles, from leave, from England
Grange, Capt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.
Anderson, Surgn-Lt, Bo, A M S, from leave, from England.
Heyland, Lt, Bo, 4th B C, on duty, from Sirur.
Broadfoot, Col, Bo, R H A, from leave, from England.
Elwes, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from England.
Reilly, Lt-Col, Bo, 28th Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Raitt, Major, Ms, 2nd S Stafford, from leave, from England.
Nesham, Surgn-Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, to join, from England.
Donaldson, Capt, Ms, R A, from leave, from England.
Callwell, Major, Bo, R A, to join, from England.

JUNE 1.

Monteith, Major, Bo, 2nd B Lancers, on duty, from Poona.
Jackson, Col, Bo, G L C, on furlough, from Poona,
Phillips, Major, 19th Bo I, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 30.

Reilly, Lt-Col, Bo, 28th Pioneers, off leave, to Kirkee.
Raitt, Major, Ms, 2nd Stafford Regt, to join, to Wellington.
Nesham, 2nd Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, to join, to Secunderabad.
Harrison, Lt, Bo, Comt Trasport, on leave, to Khandalla.
Broadfoot, Col, Bo, R H A, from leave, to Kirkee.

JUNE 1.

Donaldson, Capt, Ms, R A, from leave, to Mandalay.
Jackson, Col, Bengal, G L C, on furlough, to England.
Biscoe, Major-Genl, Bengal, G L C, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 5-30 p.m.
2. Orderly Officer for the week, 2nd Lieut. Robertson; next for duty, 2nd Lieut. Payne.
Orderly Sergeant for the week, Sergt. W. F. Zurhorst; next for duty, Sergt. H. O. Coates.

By Order,
L. J. ROBERTSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, R. V. A.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 30th May, compared with the Statement of 23rd May, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	May 23. Rs.	May 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	63,43,740	57,93,413
Do. do. at Branches	44,36,007	53,28,920
Other Deposits	3,31,50,304	3,21,14,211
Post Bills	7,683	9,304
Credits, undrawn	30,52,919	28,00,892
Rs...	6,21,90,693	6,12,46,870
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	73,67,798	73,88,126
Other authorised Securities	42,15,120	42,15,120
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	79,86,832	79,27,980
Loans do. do. do.	1,06,80,124	1,13,26,670
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,50,16,496	1,41,78,365
Dead Stock	4,03,451	4,03,451
Stamps and Stationery	21,325	21,345
Bullion	....	....
Balances with other Banks	3,04,682	2,62,893
Cash	1,61,94,865	1,55,22,075
Rs...	6,21,90,693	6,12,46,870

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PRINGLE—May 31, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, after a short illness, Andrew Pringle, son of the late George Pringle, R.A., of Hawick, Scotland, aged 34 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLIER—May 28, at No. 2, Robinson Street, Calcutta, the wife of G B Collier, of a son.
FAIRLIE—May 16, at Kalpadi, North Arcot District, the wife of John William Fairlie, Stationmaster, Madras Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JORDAN—CATANIA—May 27, at St Joseph's R C Church, Kerrand, by special license, Albert E Jordan, youngest son of the late Peter Henry Jordan, Mayo, Ireland, to Mabel Agnes, fourth daughter of Thomas Catania, Nizam's Forest Department.

DEATHS.

CARBERY—May 24, at the Civil Lines, Umballa, Charles Brown Carbery, late of the Punjab Education Department, in his 62nd year.
CLARIDGE—May 23, at Arni, of heat apoplexy, Samuel Claridge, Retired Supervisor, D P W, and Paymaster of Pensioners, Arcot and Arni, aged 65 years.
INNES—May 22, at Craigpark, Cachar, Elizabeth Leticia Lytle (Cissie), niece of J Innes, aged 21 years.
KEELAN—May 27, at Benally House, Raneegunge, Thomas Keelan, Zemindari Manager, New Beerbhoom Coal Co, Ld, aged 49 years and 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1896.

"WE must bear in mind that the Transvaal, by its wealth, its resources, and its natural position, is marked out as the leading State in any South African Confederation of the future." For this remarkable prediction Mr. Edward Dicey does not deem it necessary to give reason or proof; but he makes it with all the confidence of a seer in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, the object of which is to show "Why South Africa cannot wait." It was, perhaps, fortunate that this strenuous paper was already in print when the cipher telegrams were given to the public, otherwise a good deal of its reasoning would have had to go the way of the assumption on which it was founded—that the Jameson raid and the rising in Johannesburg were spontaneous efforts to obtain political rights for the oppressed miners. The fact that the miners declined to believe that they had grievances to redress, and when they were given arms to fight for their rights, turned the rifles into money and went home with their savings sooner than get themselves killed for a false pretence, somehow escaped Mr. Dicey's recollection. It would have been impossible to ignore the published evidence that the revolutionary movement was engineered from without, and was so far from being popular in Johannesburg, that the Johannesburghers absolutely refused to fight for it. As the article stands, the student of the methods of contemporary controversialists has a rare treat. Anyone reading the glowing pages would imagine that the mining industry of the Rand was reduced to the brink of ruin by the calculated oppression of the Transvaal Government, and that it was only in the last resort that they determined to appeal to force, and Dr. Jameson to secure relief from a worse than Turkish tyranny. "The evils complained of come home, it should be remembered, to every man, woman and child of Uitlander race in the Transvaal." It is conceded, indeed, that, taken one by one, the grievances might not seem unbearable; "taken collectively, as part and parcel of a deliberate policy, they constitute a formidable burden on the mining industry." The same might be said, with perhaps, at least equal truth, of the exaction by the Chartered Company of fifty per cent. of the net profits of every mining adventure in Rhodesia. What would Mr. Dicey have said had the Boer Government compelled the Uitlanders to submit to such an exaction? The formidable burden under which the Johannesburghers grew riotous, did not prevent four of their leaders from accumulating in some five years a trifle of £12,000,000 as their share of what the rapacity of the people at Pretoria had spared. Nor did it prevent a group of capitalists from subscribing, in twenty-four hours, £120,000 which was spent in a fortnight in the endeavour to rouse the citizens to a proper sense of their oppressed condition.

The chief indictment of the Pretorians is that "either from ignorance or from deliberate intent the action of President Kruger's Government has been directed with the apparent object of artificially increasing the cost of mining. One concession after another has been granted to relatives, friends, or supporters of the Government," an iniquity never heard of in other countries. "A monopoly of construction has also been accorded to a Dutch Company in which the President, and his friends, have been largely interested. As a result of this monopoly, not only has railway communication been retarded for years, but the lines constructed from the Cape to Natal"—six hundred miles distant—"have been precluded from competing on fair terms with the Delagoa Bay line, which enjoys the special patronage of the Government"—Delagoa Bay being within eighty miles of the Transvaal. It is urged by another champion of the same cause that nothing but the success of Mr. Rhodes in overbearing Transvaal resistance, could establish his proposed railway Union to place the Cape and Natal lines on an equality with the Delagoa Bay railway for the trade of the Transvaal. That trade, like a river, follows the shortest route to the sea, and might, one would suppose, be a generally accepted axiom even in South Africa. Another deadly grievance is that "every difficulty has been placed in the way of the mines obtaining a regular and efficient supply of native labour. The natives are willing and anxious to obtain employment at the mines," we] are told, oblivious of the fact that the same natives are so reluctant to take employment in Rhodesia that—if we may credit what is written by Mr. F. G. Shaw—all hopes are centred in the acceptance of Mr. Rhodes' view, that forced labour must be organised in order to overcome the incurable laziness of the African. In the Transvaal, it would seem, the natives are not incurably lazy, they are ready and willing to earn high wages, but are deterred from going to the mines by the "knowledge that when returning home with their wages they will be mulcted of their earnings by the Boer authorities of the districts through which they have to pass. Moreover, an impression prevails amidst the natives that the Boers do not look with favour on their taking service with the miners; and this impression, whether founded or unfounded, acting on the minds of a timid and oppressed race is sufficient to check the free supply of native labour." This impression, possibly unfounded, acting on the mind of the Kafir, is one of the grievances which singly are not unbearable, but in their aggregate justify raids and maxims. As a matter of fact, the mines are worked by Kafir labour which puts millions of ounces of gold on the bank year in year out. The Kafir when he has made his pile, does what the Uitlander does—goes home to enjoy himself. If he is not always anxious to return, it is not merely because he has an unfounded impression that the Boers would not approve of his doing so; but that he remembers that his taskmasters are men who exact a fair day's work for a fair day's wage, by ways and means that do not always bear the light. It is unquestionable that the unwillingness of Kafirs to return to the mines has been freely and frequently attributed to the brutal treatment they have experienced there. Anyhow, President Kruger has found it necessary to arrange with the neighbouring Portuguese authorities for a supply of 10,000 Kafirs from without, to meet the more urgent needs of the miners at Johannesburg, which have become really serious since the recent troubles scared away so many of the Transvaal natives. Why the President should have taken the trouble to do this if he were of set purpose trying to deprive the mines of necessary labour, it is not easy to see.

This is not, however, a detail with which the advocate of intervention *a outrance* would trouble himself in the least. Mr. Dicey being satisfied that the grievances which the American Colonists sustained at the hands of the mother country were utterly insignificant compared with those endured by the Uitlanders who went to the Transvaal to make money, and made it by the million, lays it down magisterially that it is the duty of Great Britain to present the Boer Government with an ultimatum, demanding the immediate redress of their wrongs. Compliance with the demand should be enforced if necessary by arms. He recognises that it would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that such a course might bring us face to face with the contingency of war. The Boers believe that Heaven fights on their side, that having twice succeeded in defeating British troops, they can defeat them again. That is not all. "It is well understood at Pretoria that more than one Continental Power would be glad to take part in any demonstration directed against the assertions of British supremacy as the Paramount Power in South Africa." Mr. Dicey acknowledges that a war in the Transvaal with the object of re-annexing the Republic would be bitterly resented by the Dutch population of the Cape and Natal. But then, if they be persuaded that the only object of the war is to secure the elective franchise for the Uitlanders and give them an equality of rights with the Boers, neither the Orange Free State nor the Dutchmen of the Cape would risk their lives, liberties, and fortunes to help their kinsmen in the Transvaal. "Still if England once puts her foot down she must be prepared to face the contingency of war with the Transvaal." But if from fear of European complications, or dread of public opinion in England, or reluctance to face a conflict of races in South Africa, the British Government "declines to put its foot down" we are to make our account of the Uitlanders agreeing with the Boers that South African Confederation can best be achieved with the Transvaal as its centre, and the Cape and Natal and Rhodesia happy under its leadership! It would be a fearsome bogey if it had not been already laid by the lime-light which the cipher telegrams have thrown upon the queer politics of South Africa.

THE Provincial Legislature has never passed a more complicated enactment than that under which the powers and duties of the Bombay Municipality were extended and defined eight years ago. So far from its intricacies being cleared up as time goes on, they seem to grow more numerous. At least this is the conclusion at which the observer must arrive, when he notices the frequency with which Counsel's opinion has of late been asked on doubtful points. A recent instance of this kind is the reference to Mr. Basil Lang, the Advocate-General, and to Mr. J. D. Inverarity respecting the apportionment of savings on loans sanctioned for specific objects to charges for loan works arising under other heads. To the ordinary man it would seem quite unreasonable for anyone to object to the spending of, say, ten thousand rupees left over from a loan of two lakhs upon some other work coming under capital account, so long as the purpose for which the loan was raised had been brought to a completion. But to the legal mind questions of this sort cannot be disposed of merely by an appeal to the reasonableness of any particular procedure. Eight years before the Municipal Act of 1888 was passed, the present Chief Justice, then Mr. Farran, advised the Corporation that the consolidated loan under Act II. of 1880 could be temporarily appropriated for ordinary expenses of the Municipality, and subsequently restored from ordinary municipal revenue, but they could not be permanently applied for other than the purposes for which the funds were borrowed without the approval of the Government of India, though, in the absence of an "express contract binding the Municipality to use the money borrowed in a particular way, a Court of Law might not perhaps interfere to restrain such an application." The Corporation, however, was granted special borrowing powers by the subsequent Act, and since 1888 the savings on the different loan works have, with the sanction of the Corporation, been from time to time appropriated either for meeting excesses on works sanctioned out of one and the same or other loans, or for meeting the cost of new permanent works costing over Rs. 20,000 each, for which fresh loans would have otherwise been required to be raised. This practice has gone on for years, and many sums varying from two or three thousand rupees to eighty thousand have been sanctioned out of unappropriated loan balances for other works. At a meeting of the Corporation held in February last it was proposed on the suggestion of the Commissioner, that accumulated savings from different loan works aggregating to half a lakh of rupees should be appropriated for the purchase of new pattern hydrants for watering the roads and for Fire Brigade use. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, whose knowledge with the Municipal Act is deeper than that of any other member of the Corporation, raised the question whether in the absence of any express provision to that effect in the Act, the Corporation had the legal power to appropriate savings from different loan works to a purpose for which such loans were not intended. Some members thought there could be no doubt that the Corporation had this power, but upon Mr. Mehta's proposal it was therefore decided to seek the opinion of Counsel on the subject.

The answer of Messrs. Lang and Inverarity to the questions put before them is reassuring; and shows that, after all, the Corporation has not been acting illegally in reference to the unexpended loan balances. Counsel state that when the money had been borrowed *bona fide* with the intention of expending it on the object for which the loan is raised and more has been borrowed than is required, there is no breach of faith in spending the savings on some capital account. The money is the Municipality's, and they are entitled to spend it as they like. Counsel are also of opinion that no sanction is required from the Government of India for such appropriation. "Government," they say, "have nothing to do with the expenditure of the money after it has been borrowed, and no legal right to interfere." It is obvious, however, that such an opinion must be subject to modification in view of the fact that the object of the Legislature in requiring sanction for a loan is to give Government certain powers of veto in the event of a Municipality being desirous to expend large sums of money on objects of doubtful utility. A case in point may arise if the Corporation persist in face of the report of the committee we print elsewhere in charging the general body of rate-payers with the cost of house-connections. It is therefore not surprising that Messrs. Lang and Inverarity add to their opinion that "no doubt if the Municipality got the Government sanction for a loan for object A and spent it on B, the Government might refuse their sanction on the next occasion that the Municipality wanted a loan." Indeed the *bona fide* nature of the application to raise a loan is the crux of the whole question, and it would never do for the Corporation to borrow for one purpose and then spend the amount exclusively for another. While Counsel are quite emphatic in the view that so long as the Municipality act *bona fide* in the exercise of their borrowing powers they can spend the surplus of a loan as they choose, they advise that such expenditure "as a matter of precaution" should be made on permanent or capital account, and not to meet charges properly debitable to revenue. In the case submitted to

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CATASTROPHE AT MOSCOW.

MOSCOW, MAY 31.

The number of killed in the catastrophe at the people's feast is still uncertain, but thirteen hundred corpses have already been taken to the cemetery.

The scenes among the crowds seeking to identify relatives and friends have been terrible and most heart-rending.

It is probable that many of the dead were taken to their homes.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Bombay mails of the 16th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ADEN, JUNE 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT TO EGYPT.

FURTHER DESPATCH OF TROOPS IN THE AUTUMN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The main portion of the Suakin contingent reached Suakin on the 30th ultimo; the 2nd Bombay Lancers reaching yesterday, at noon.

It is now quite certain that a very large Indian contingent will be despatched to Suakin in the Autumn, probably leaving India about the middle of October.

In a later telegram, to-day, Colonel Egerton wires from Suakin:—"All Indian troops arrived here. No prospect of early fighting. Heat intense at present. Health of troops entirely satisfactory."

THE ILLNESS OF SIR JAMES BROWNE.

Sir James Browne, Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, who has been ailing for some months, is now on road to convalescence.

PRELIMINARY MONSOON FORECAST.

The following is the official preliminary monsoon forecast:—The winter began early in Persia, Afghanistan, and Kashmir, which received moderate snow up to March. The snowfall was about normal, but melted rapidly. Snowfall on lower elevations was rather moderate, the deficiency being much less on higher elavations. Information now to hand shows that the East trade winds are practically only local, and there may be slight delay in the establishment of the monsoon, especially on the West Coast. The monsoon will certainly not be above normal. The strength of the conditions is very favourable in Burma, Bengal, the Central and North-West Provinces, and somewhat unfavourable in Sind, the Punjab, and Rajputana. Probably the rainfall in these districts will be below normal. Throughout the prospects for shipping are good, as the monsoon in the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea, and the Indian Ocean will commence earlier than usual, and will be rather less than normal in strength.

The monsoon will commence this year somewhat earlier than usual at Simla—probably, shortly after the middle of June.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

Sanction has been given to the entry being made in the embarkation returns so as to shew to whom the private followers that may embark on the Royal Indian Marine ships or hired transports belong.

An addition to A. R. I., Vol. X., Part I., has been sanctioned "That officers of the British Service entitled to passage under the ordinary circumstances and permitted to remain in India on the completion of their tour of services, are to retain the lien on their passages, or passage money, as the case may be, for 3 months."

A CONGRATULATORY MEETING IN BROACH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JUNE 1.

A grand meeting of the inhabitants of Broach, invited by the whole Brahma Kshatria caste, was held in honour of Rao Bahadoor Choonilal Venilal on his being made a C.I.E. The proceedings being opened, and an elaborate and able speech delivered by the president, three addresses were given by the Brahma Kshatria caste of Broach, Surat, and Amode, respectively, to Rao Bahadoor Choonilal Venilal, C.I.E. Greatest enthusiasm prevailed. A telegram of thanks to Government being voted, a congratulatory telegram from the Deccan (Hyderabad) Kshatria *punch* being read, and Rao Bahadoor Choonilal Venilal having briefly replied, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair, and three hearty cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, MAY 31.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

The s. s. Peshawur arrived here yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, MAY 30.

The s. s. Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Ks. of St. John left Singapore for Colombo on the 31st instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Varra arrived at Marseilles, from Bombay, on Sunday, the 31st ult., at 9 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 30.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	31 3-16

The sum of about £3,75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, interrupted, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

Bhamo route to China right.

Communication between Bissao and Bolama interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st June, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	..	..	43 p.m.	..	17
Suez	1	2	45 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 1st June, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	29	..	3
,, Karachi	..	26	..	5
,, Madras	..	47	..	5

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—MAY 31.

10 p.m. .. .. 86·2

MONDAY.—JUNE 31.

6 a.m. .. .. 84·2

10 a.m. .. .. 88·2

2 p.m. .. .. 91·0

4 p.m. .. .. 89·2

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

INTERESTING CONTESTS.

Just recently the followers of cycle racing have been more than usually interested in a speed contest over a distance of 100 yards between T. Osborn, a well-known racing cyclist, and Harry Hutchens, the equally well-known and certainly more celebrated professional pedestrian. Putney claims Hutchens as one of its sons, but the North has probably seen more of his prowess as a foot-runner than the Metropolitan suburb. In this particular race it was laid down that both should start from the mark, and as the cyclist has gained no little distinction as a sprinter on wheels, opinion was pretty evenly divided as to the respective chances of pedestrian and wheelman. As it turned out the old Sheffield Handicap winner won pretty easily in 10 4-5secs. time, which proves pretty conclusively that had such a race taken place some ten years ago or more the cyclist in sporting parlance, would have been "lost." I think this much may be said, because Hutchens has always been regarded as the fastest runner over any distance up to a quarter of a mile we have seen in modern times. If he can win easily to-day in 10 4-5secs. looking round, we may depend upon it that no cyclist before pneumatic tyres were invented could have lived with him over so short a course. In a race of this description a good deal depends upon getting away from the mark smartly, and at starting Hutchens has always fieen an adept. The exact age of the seasoned pedestrian I do not know, but it might be guessed at forty, there or thereabouts, and for a man of this age to beat a cyclist riding a racing machine geared to 91 inches—that is to say, covering a distance of seven feet seven inches at every resolution of the pedal—seems indeed marvellous. In some quarters the defeat of the cyclist has been ascribed to the abnormally high gearing, but my firm conviction is that either C. A. Bradley or A. R. Downer could easily defeat the best cyclist we have over this particular distance, irrespective of high or low gear. In this particular race, it is reported that Hutchens led at half distance by ten yards, which shows that in starting the runner holds a tremendous advantage. L. E. Myers, the American crack, was considered a flyer, but at no distance could he live with Hutchens. Another very interesting contest has been arranged between two sportsmen who are anxious to test the respective speeds of a yacht and a cycle, and for this purpose a race between Portsmouth and Newcastle-on-Tyne has been fixed up. In its way, this is interesting enough to the parties immediately concerned, but it is a little doubtful whether they are to be regarded as in the first light in same degree as Osborne and Hutchens. Ordinarily, the cyclist, if at all in condition, and possessed of staying power, should win comfortably; but blustering winds in front and heavy rain would simply ruin the chances of the wheelman. In this matter, it looks very much as if a good deal depended on the elements of chance. Such contests as these, like six-day wobbles and 24 hours cycle races, may not greatly advance the sum of human knowledge, but they lend a freshness to the cut-and-dried events of everyday sport.

ROLLER SKATING.

Writing of these novel contests has brought to mind a race I once witnessed between a "champion of the world" roller skater and a pedestrian, in which the latter was given a minute start in a mile. This at the time appeared a rather risky venture, but long before the end came the skater had the race well in hand, and caused the runner to give up in disgust. Just at the moment I forget what the time for the mile was, but I believe I am well within the mark in saying it was under four minutes, which must be considered a marvellous performance on roller skates. When we bear in mind the exhilaration and enjoyment to be got out of rinking it seems a little strange that it has declined so much in popularity. When I was a good deal younger and more lissome we used to think it good fun to get up fancy dress carnivals and the like in connection with our cricket and football clubs. At one time Leicester went in strongly for rink racing, and many a capital race have I witnessed there. About the last tournament of importance, however, was in London, and that is quite ten years ago. Downing, I fancy was the name of the roller-skater who carried the sway in those days, although another capital man on rollers was one Greenwood. Both, however, have long dropped out of public gaze, and from what can be at present judged we are not likely to see roller skating revived on any extensive scale for many and many a day to come. In connection with this, as well as so many of our pastimes, the same old bogey manifested itself—pseudo-amateurism. The baneful influence of "shamateurism," as the departed "Pendragon" used to term it, is being felt more and more every day.

AMATEURISM.

This perpetual preaching we hear on every hand anent amateurism in sport is to my mind becoming almost nauseating. For a good long time it has been an irritating subject with me, and the more I hear of it the less I dislike it. Only a few days ago a discussion arose in a company of sporting and other journalists on the very topic, and amidst all that was said pro. and con., the one remark which elicited most sympathy from yours truly was that of a well-known and highly-respected Northern authority, who said that it would be a good thing if the word "amateur" was struck out of the dictionary of sport altogether. Why all our manly games and pastimes cannot be indulged in without all this humbug and deceit must be incomprehensible to all right-minded, honourable men. And yet there is scarcely one phase of sport in which this painted idol does not rear itself. Even now, we find the Rugby Union game of football torn with dissensions on this very subject; the rare old game of "Tom Brown" at Rugby is gradually being elbowed out in more than one district by the showier game of Association as played by professionals—professionals who are not ashamed to own up to receiving money for their labours. For some years now the N.C.U., the governing body of cycling, has striven with its herculean task of cleansing the sport. In cricket, we find "testimonials" being raised which would make many a hard-worked commercial man's green with envy—raised for the benefit of our amateur players. What they do in the swimming world does not come under the scrutiny of the public quite so much, but I can truthfully say that I heard it openly asserted only a few days ago that more than one of our most prominent amateurs could be professionalised to-morrow if certain transactions were made known. Now and again we hear of an amateur athletic being suspended for false entry; but seldom indeed do we find one suspended for receiving money or for roping, and yet it goes on year after year in the most flagrant way. A tip-top man can always command a certain sum for expenses upon promising to compete, and though I happen to know there are many honourable exceptions, a good number of officials are only too willing to put in a crack free and allow expenses into the bargain. One of the most glaring abuses is in heat-winning in short distance events, the modus operandi being to keep up a good start by getting unplaced in the final after winning the preliminary heat. Of ocurse money is made by making victory secure in the first race, and the long start never diminshes because the handicapper fails to find the names of the crafty ones amongst the prize winners. This is one of the things the A.A.A. might well look to. And when all is said and done, what does all this jargon about amateurism mean? Very little. Verily, our friend in the North hit the nail on the head when he said it would be a good thing if it was swept away altogether.

LORD HAWKE'S VIEWS.

It has been long well-known that Lord Hawke holds rather pronounced views upon this particular topic, and very few gentlemen connected with sport are in a better position to form an opinion upon the rugged course of amateurism. He has played cricket now for a good number of years, knows what, 'Varsity cliquetism is and what county favouritism is; but no one has ever been able to associate his name with anything mean, unsportsmanlike, or unmanly. He has the courage of his convictions, and is never afraid to express them. It is when such gentlemen as Lord Hawke, A. N. Hornby, or G. Rowland Hill choose to speak on sport that I am well content to be a listener. Only just recently Lord Hawke is reported to have said that he regretted the number of amateurs was on the decrease, and was afraid the game was becoming more and more a money-making concern. Here I am not going into this subject at length; my views on these commercial trips from the Antipodes have been already expressed. Let us hear what his lordship said in 1892. Recent doings in the Midlands, in which he took a prominent part, have certainly made him one of the men of the hour. It may be remembered that Lord Hawke went out to America in the autumn of 1891 with a fairly strong amateur side, and in their first match against Philadelphia the Englishmen got badly beaten. Asked how this was to be accounted for, his Lordship gave several reasons, and concluded:—"I know that our team was not as strong as it might have been but it was the strongest available at the time—that is to say, available without payment." Aye, there's the rub, "without payment." Said the interviewer of '92: "Your opinions as to Australian teams coming to England seem to have roused a good deal of discussion." Listen to the reply: Discussion! Yes, and a good deal more than that. But my remarks have been altogether misinterpreted. I spoke plainly on the subject because I felt strongly about it, and I am, of course, quite prepared to abide by everything I have said. But it is altogether a mistake to suppose that I have any objection to an Australian team coming over, if it comes for the sake of cricket. What I do most strongly object to is that one or two men should 'run' the thing as a commercial speculation, and spoil our cricket. If teams are to come over here for the one object of making money, I maintain that they are not wanted. But if the Melbourne club, for instance, will send over men whose object is to play the game, without consideration of how much money it will bring them, then by all means let us welcome such a team. It is one thing to pay an amateur's legitimate expenses, it is another to put money in his pocket. Only a day or two ago I was talking about this to a prominent Australian gentleman, and he said that he felt very strongly on the subject himself, and disliked the idea of speculation intensely—as did all his friends. People have said that I much dislike Australians, but this is very far indeed from being the case. I like Australians and Australia, but I do not like speculation as applied to an amateur Australian team—or any other amateur team, for that matter." Now, that is what all good sportsmen will consider a thoroughly honest and straightforward expression of opinion, and voices, without a doubt, the sentiments of thousands upon this side the globe. Lord Hawke has played in India, in the United States, and more recently in South Africa, and is to-day as genuine a specimen of an enthusiastic cricketer as one would meet in a day's march.

NOTABLE LOSSES.

By the painfully sudden deaths of Baron Hirsch and Colonel North the Turf has lost two of its wealthiest ornaments. In this column there is little need to recount any details, but what must have struck a good many people like myself are the kindly and touching obituary notices which have appeared. Too often, it is to be feared, these tremendously rich men live in a sphere distinctly their own; but it must be extremely pleasant to those left behind to find that their good deeds more than balance the failings to which humanity the world o'er is born. That both should be called to their last account in so sudden a manner will furnish a text for many a moraliser.

FROM THE FIELD OF PLAY.

"What are the boundaries, umpire?" asked the captain of a visiting team. "Why, sir," was the reply, "it's three through the iron fence, and four over, unless you hits the 'erbage on top; four into the road, and five into the field beyond; three into the scorer's tent, but you run it out if you hit the three behind it." "And what if I am caught off the branches?" "Why, then you 'as to go." In a match played in the country, a player had run four for a leg bit, when the following conversation took place:—Wicketkeeper: "Hullos, the bails are off; you must have kicked the wicket." Batsman: "I don't think I did." Wicketkeeper (to umpire). "How's that, umpire?" Umpire: "What did he do?" Wicketkeeper: "Knocked the wicket with his foot." Umpire (to batsman): "Did you knock it, sir?" Batsman: "No, I don't think so." Umpire: "Hout."—"Why did you give it not out?" asked Point as he crossed over after claiming for a doubtful catch. "'Cos you arxed, sir," replied the wily old umpire.

COLONEL FREEMAN ON "SUAKIN."

Last evening, Lieut.-Colonel Freeman, who was with his regiment in the Soudanese campaign of 1885, delivered an interesting lecture at the Young Men's Christian Association, Apollo Bunder. The chair was taken by the Rev. G. C. Walker, and there was a good attendance. The lecture was particularly full of interest at the present time, when all attention of the public is engrossed in Suakin. The lecturer began by disclaiming any desire to give a detailed account of the Suakin campaign of 1885; his aim was to describe the spot and some few of the incidents in such a way as to place before the andience a picture of the everyday life of those who took part in it, and of the life the troops which had rocently left Bombay might be expected to lead. The harbour of Suakin is a large lagoon approached from the sea by a long passage through the coral reef. In this lagoon are two islands. One, on which the town is built, lies rather to the south of the other, and was connected with the mainland by General Gordon when he was Governor of the Soudan. The other, Quarantine Island, was used as a landing place, storehouse, and terminus of the railway. The coral rock, which is abundant in the neighbourhood, is peculiarly adapted for road and causeway making, for, like the Indian kunker, it contains so much lime that when laid down it speedily binds together into one solid mass. The lecturer here reminded the audience that when Lord William Bentinck issued a Minute calling attention to the advantages of using kunker he was nicknamed "William the Kunkerer." From the seashore the plain gradually slopes up in a westerly direction, at first bare and sandy, and afterwards covered with a dense growth of mimosa and other prickly bushes to the base of the Waratab Mountain, a black volcanic ridge 4,000 feet high and about 7 miles from the town. This plain is crossed by a number of khors or watercourses generally dry, but immediately after a storm containing a small amount of water. These mark the course of underground streams, and have in consequence a much thicker growth of vegetation. Thus they afforded better cover to the enemy, who made large use of them in their attacks on the convoys and railway. From the plain rose here and there isolated hills to the height of a few hundred feet, and these occasionally, as is the case of Dihilbat and Handoub, were the scenes of some of the operations. The position of the various camps was then described, and the daily routine; then the succession of night attacks which for a fortnight kept everyone in a state of perpetual unrest, but which at the same time afforded many most picturesome scenes. The fight at the Ordnance store on March 11th, when Abdul Adah, the Arab leader, was killed, and that on the succeeding night, when the rear-guard of the 53rd Regt. was attacked, were described in detail, as were the battles of Hasheen and Tofrek, and the scene of the flight of the convoy towards Suakin. The advance to Tamai concluded what might be called the fighting part of the campaign; henceforth the energies of the force were devoted to the making of the railway. The lecturer was listened to with close attention, and was warmly applauded at the close.

The burglar sometimes adds to the art by which he makes a living the cultivation of a pretty wit. It is told that during the last Parisian carnival, a Halles saleswoman went out to solace herself in her lonely widowhood by a look at the procession, and on her return found that all her jewels had been stolen. However, the thief had left a letter, compensating in its sweetness, and with all the chivalrous tone of a mediæval knight. "A thousand regrets," ran the note, "for not having found in this chamber by far its most lovely jewel." This was a finer artist than the English burglar, who forgot to burgle when he found himself face to face with a round of beef and plenty of good beer, and was found asleep on the sofa in the morning. We fear his unfulfilled bad intentions did not pave his way in heaven, as our good ones are somewhat unjustly supposed to do in the other place. At any rate, they got him, we believe, some months. Is there such a thing as being accessory before the act to your own deed of burglary?

LEVEE AT POONA.

It is officially notified that His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Wednesday, the 1st July, at 5 p.m.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers, also Officers of the Consular Service and Native Officers of the Native Regiments and other Gentlemen at Poona are invited to attend.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to bring Cards, with their names legibly written upon them, to give the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor before being presented.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring with them two Cards with their names legibly written upon them: one Card will be delivered to the Ade-de-Camp at the Entrance, and the second to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to notify the same to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at least four days before the date of the Levee, after which time such notifications cannot be entertained.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing Uniform should appear in Full Dress: Gentlemen not wearing Uniform should appear in Morning Dress.

Clergymen being University Graduates, and other Gentlemen entitled to wear Robes or Gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such Robes or Gowns.

Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested to pass by collectively, the Native Officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers.

The carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the East Door.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left Aden, at 2 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at noon on Saturday. She brings the following passengers:—

Anderson, Mr L
Ansat, Mr Syed Ali
Anstel, Mr C F
Bushall, Mrs
Bishop, Mrs A W, ayah and infant
Boyd, Mr I O
Brett, Mr H G
Briggs, Miss
Clifford, Mr F
Chadwick, Mr J
Coglan, Miss
Crawley's, Mrs, ayah
English, Mrs T M, and infant
Errington's Mrs, ayah
Fernandez, Mr and Mrs E E
Forbes, Capt W L
Gaskell, Mr
Gray, Mr F E
Gordon, Mr Lincoln
Grayfoot's, Mrs, ayah
Gibbon's, Mrs, ayah
Hathornwate, Mrs
Haworth, Mr
Hunter, Dr O B
Jamnejal, Mr M
Lawrie, Mr and Mrs H
Low, Mr C W
McEwan, Mr
Macpherson, Mr J
Marshall, Mrs and child
Martindale, Capt
Melkejohn, Mr D O
Mothobhoy, Mr
Parsons, Hon Justice
Pinsent, Mr
Pipon, Col H
Pridgeon, Mrs
Rogers, Mr and Mrs C F
Rushworth, Mr
Scrafton, Mr
Shuttleworth, Mrs and Miss
Sinclair, Major A L
Starling, Mr
Stevens, Mrs
Sewell, Mrs J and child
Thomas, Surg-Major and Mrs W F
Thompson, Mr B W O
Walsh, Surg-Genl and Mrs
Warren, Mrs
Whitcombe, Mr C P
Whitcombe, Miss
Williams, Mr W L
Wright, Mr S
Youngerman, Mr and Mrs

IGATPURI WATER-SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Igatpuri Municipality may well be congratulated in having succeeded in partly securing the means and position to provide for its town a water-supply of its own. The scheme in every way deserves help, for its success will confer a boon and a blessing not only on the inhabitants of the town, but also on many suburban villages. The Railway bund, which is at present the sole source of water-supply of the town, does not adequately meet the demands of the ever-increasing population of Igatpuri, and during the hot weather particularly a wail for water from the inhabitants is frequently raised. With a new Municipal waterworks, therefore, this deficiency will not only be removed, but the scarcity of water from which the surrounding villages greatly suffer, will be overcome, not to mention the several advantages and conveniences which must follow in their train. The Municipality, although fully alive to the wants of the people in this direction, had its hands tied owing to the low ebb of its funds, and the subject of increasing the water-supply of the town lay dormant for a very long time. "Success to those who wait," is a very trite but true saying, and this has well been illustrated in the case of the Igatpuri Municipality. The town fathers, after long and weary years of patience, at last saw a means to their ends: a generous offer of Rs. 15,000 was made by Sir Dinshaw Petit towards the construction of a bund for the town, which they availed of. The deep interest evinced by the inhabitants in the scheme, and their keen appreciation of the princely gift of Sir Dinshaw Petit, are well manifested in their large attendance at the meeting held there on the 27th ultimo. With one-third of the total amount of the cost of the proposed water-works in hand, and with the support of Government and the aid of the inhabitants, the Committee nominated to collect subscriptions ought to find little difficulty in increasing its funds and the Municipality to proceed with the excavation of the water-works.—Yours, &c.,

I. WHITBURN.

A CURIOUS RAILWAY FRAUD.

Mr. Justice Knox and Mr. Justice Blair had before them on Thursday, in the High Court, N.-W. P., a curious case that came up from the Indian Midland Railway. It appears that one Jiwan Chandra Chatterji was the Assistant Station master at the Punch railway station, which is situated on the Cawnpore-Jhansi section of the Indian Midland Railway. On the 3rd August 1894 he took out from the booking-office shelf two blank second-class tickets, numbered 021 and 022. He credited these tickets as sold for the next railway station, which was Ait, and paid fourteen annas out of his own pocket to the funds of the Railway Company as the price of the tickets. On the 18th of August the Station master chanced to go to his quarters and found a book on his "charpoy," Jiwan Chandra being then engaged in taking his evening meal. The Station master took up the book and found a blank envelope in it which contained the above tickets. They had been by this time filled in as follows:—"From Punch to Howrah via Cawnpore. Fare paid Rs. 35-1 anna." The Station master appropriating the tickets asked an explanation of the Assistant Stationmaster, and the explanation submitted being unsatisfactory, reported the matter to the headquarters. Jiwan Chandra was instantly transferred to the Head Office at Jhansi and kept under surveillance while an inquiry was going on, and then when the evidence was complete, charged in the Criminal Courts. He got scent of the matter and suddenly left Jhansi, and could not be traced till January in this year. He was at once placed on his trial on a charge under Sec 408, I. P. C., i. e., forgery with an intention to cheat. The learned Sessions Judge of Jhansi held that the facts being admitted Section 408 was not applicable to those facts. The tickets had not been stamped with the date of issue and the number of the train, and this had to be done before they were usable as tickets. The conduct of the accused did not come under any one of the clauses of Section 464, I. P. C., nor was it an attempt to cheat, for there was still a "locus penitentice" for the accused, and his conduct could only amount to preparation and did not in law amount to an attempt. But, said the learned Judge, conduct like this must be punished somehow, and he thought that, as the return submitted to the Railway Company about the tickets being sold for Ait was admittedly false, the accused could be convicted under Section 477A, I. P. C., which relates to wilful falsification of accounts. The learned Judge accordingly convicted Jiwan Chandra Chhatterji under section 477A, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment. From this conviction and sentence an appeal was preferred to the High Court.

In support of the appeal it was contended that section 477A was added to the Penal Code by Act III. of 1895, which received the assent of the Viceroy on the 8th February 1895, and the appellant could not be convicted under that section for an act done previous to its coming into force. It was further urged that the trial had not been a proper trial, as the assessors who assisted at the trial had never been summoned under Section 325 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and were Vakils of the District Judge's Court who were chosen by him to sit at the trial in the place of those who had been summoned. The law, it was contended, authorised no such procedure, and therefore the trial in the Court of the Sessions Judge was "coram non judie."

Their Lordships in delivering the judgment of the Court held that both the contentions raised in support of the appeal were valid and good, and must prevail. The whole trial in the Sessions Court was in valid in law, and the conviction, under section 477A, and the sentence consequent thereon were set aside. Their Lordships further directed that Jiwan Chandra Chatterji be re-tried by the Court of Sessions at Jhansi.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Wilson Line s. s. Dido, Captain T. R. Watson, which arrived in harbour from Hull, reports having met moderate south-west monsoon with heavy swell between longitude 51° and 57° E., and strong gale from N. E. and S. E., with rain, thunder, and lightning. The s. s. Strathness, Captain W. Durdin, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Newport, experienced variable winds and squally weather.

The German East Africa Co.'s s. s. Setos, Captain F. Jacob, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, reports having encountered with a small cyclone on the 29th ultimo.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE IN BOMBAY.

THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The local Government having forwarded to the Government of India for sanction of the penal clauses, the draft Bill approved by the Corporation for the amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, with the object of preventing the sale of adulterated ghee, Mr. J. P. Hewitt, the Home Secretary to the Government of India has addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, in which he says:—

It appears to the Government of India that the penal clauses which it is proposed by section 1 of the Bill to add to section 415 of the Act, would be out of place in a section providing exclusively for executive action on the part of the Commissioner. Moreover, in the case of a perishable article which must, if condemned by the executive, forthwith be destroyed under section 416, it would seem to be open to doubt whether the law should provide for the subsequent prosecution of the possessor, and the imposition by a Magistrate (see section 513 of the Act) of a fine. And finally, as regards a non-perishable article like ghee, the proposed addition to section 415 is open to the further objection that provision for the infliction of the penalty of destruction in respect thereof is already made by section 417 under which alone it is intended that such articles should be dealt with. I am, therefore, to suggest that, if a penalty of fine, besides the destruction of the condemned article, is to be allowed in regard to non-perishable articles, the proper place for the provision is in section 417, to which the addition proposed by clause 1 of the Bill should be attached.

I am to enquire, with reference to section 2 of the Bill and to sub-section (2) of section 417-A, which it is proposed to insert by section 3 of the draft Bill, whether the insertion of the word "pure," or some anologous word, before the word "ghee" would be open to objection. It has been suggested that there may be a "ghee" of commerce now recognized in the Bombay market, as there is a "butter" of commerce in the London market, which, though not absolutely pure, is mixed with other wholesome materials to an extent recognized by the trade. In that event, unless some qualifying word such as "pure" were inserted, the presumption directed by those sections will be at variance with the facts.

Sub-section (4) of section 417-A is taken from section 34 of Bengal Act II of 1889, and while the Governor-General in Council is not upon the information before him prepared to conclude that a similar provision should not be made in Bombay, I am to point out, for the consideraton of the Governor in Council, the objections, on general grounds, which may be taken to the section. While it is perfectly right that the fact that the purchaser suffered no damage should be no valid defence, there are many cases where the ignorance of the vender should be a good defence. Under the corresponding statute in England it frequently happens that the retail vendor sells the article in exactly the same state as he purchased it, and under the same description; assuming the purchase to have been "bona fide," it would be unfair to subject the retail dealer to penalties because he had been the innocent victim of a fraud. The Governor-General in Council freely recognizes that a check to the adulteration of ghee is of importance much point from a religious than from a commercial point of view, and that it is reasonable to require greater circumspection from retailers of ghee than from sellers of ordinary commercial products. Before, however, coming to a final conclusion on this point he would like to know whether the retail vendors obtain the ghee from wholesale dealers or from agriculturists direct, and whether adulteration is difficult or easy of detection. The Government of India would, I am to say, be glad if these matters could be considered by the Governor in Council and to receive an assurance from His Excellency in Council, before section 417-A (4) is enacted, that the purchase of ghee by retail vendors in Bombay is conducted under such circumstances that its provisions can be enforced without fear of injustice.

Subject to the modifications which will be necessary to meet the foregoing suggestions, so far as they are found by the Governor in Council to be applicable to the state of things obtaining in the Bombay market, the Governor-General in Council has no objection to take to the draft Bill submitted with your letter under reply.

The letter has been forwarded to the Corporation by order of the Bombay Government, and will be considered at the ensuing monthly meeting.

A HILL STATION FOR BURMA.

It is rather surprising that so little has been yet done towards opening out a hill station for Burma. When columns were out scouring the new country in every direction after the annexation, correspondents told great tales of the eligible places they used to come across in the depths of wild unvisited jungles, where already the prophetic vision saw trim villas rising, to which the over-taxed Rangoon merchant and the fever-stricken soldier would repair, to recruit them from the climate of the plains, what time the wild Shan or Kachin should have been converted into a quiet hewer of wood and drawer of water. In point of elevation, at least, there was no gainsaying the claims of some of these future sanitaria. There are hills about Bernardmyo as high as Simla, and Falam, the headquarters of the China Hills, boasts an altitude of over 8,000 feet. What would one not give for such a hill system in the centre of India, in place of the Satpuras let us say? But though it is more than ten years since Upper Burma came into our hands we have not got much further towards taking advantage of its possibilities in this respect. Want of communications has no doubt been the obstacle hitherto; but this will soon be altered. The new railway from Mandalay to the Kyaukse Ferry starts by ascending the Shan plateau, and early next year will be running through the station of Maymyo, which will thus be brought within four hours' journey of Mandaly, while from Rangoon itself it will be as quickly and more easily reached than Simla from Allahabad. That Maymyo is awakening to the greatness of its destinies we have proof in the prospectus that lies before us of a Club which if all goes well is to be started there shortly. Very charming and very enviable, when studied in a mean temperature of 101°, is the description of this new hill station with the vernally suggestive name. In the hottest months the heat never rises to more than 84° in the day, and the nights are ever cool. "The water-supply is good, and the surrounding country, a park-like, undulating plateau, some 20 square miles in extent, affords an unlimited number of fine building sites. Numerous pretty rides are to be found all round Maymyo, and there is plenty of room for a magnificent race course and polo ground. Good big game shooting may be had also in the vicinity." All this within four hours' rail seems to suggest pretty clearly the day when Maymyo will be the social capital of Upper Burma, though the office establishments may still stop down at Mandalay. The promoters of the Club only admit one impeachment against the name of the place, that it has a reputation for fever. This, however, is a feature common to almost all new sites: freshly turned soil in the arid plains of the North-West frontier has been found to give out malaria as freely as freshly turned soil in rank jungles: and Maymyo will no doubt live down its bad reputation in this respect just as Pachmarhi has done. A more serious disadvantage, we should gather, is that it is not quite high enough. Its elevation is only 3,500 feet, about the same height as Pachmarhi, and though that with its accessibility is enough to make it a very acceptable refuge from Mandalay, it is not enough for a real sanitarium. The hill station proper of Burma has probably still to be discovered, but this reflection does not prevent us from hoping that it may be ours to pour a libation some day to the kindly Fates that have brought us beneath the roof and table of the Maymyo Club.—"Pioneer."

THE SUPPRESSION OF DALALI.

A CONVICTION AT CAWNPORE.

The Allahabad High Court has taken the lead in the matter of taking action under the amended Legal Practitioners Act. If its example be followed by all the subordinate Courts, and lists of touts made and hung in Courts, and their admission within the precincts of the Courts prohibited, a beginning of the much desired reform will have been made. Perhaps the subordinate Courts may be awaiting instructions from the High Court, which, no doubt, will send out orders on the subject. In the meanwhile if any "dalal" be got hold of, he should be made an example of as has just been done at Cawnpore. A man, Baccha, engaged a mukhtar in a case and paid him Rs. 3 for putting in his petition and getting his statement recorded. About a fortnight after a man named Kalka, who is a relative of Baccha and a peon in the service of a local "rais," came to the mukhtar and demanded one-fourth of the fee as "dalali," saying he had got the Mukhtar appointed. The latter refused to pay. Then Kalka went and brought Baccha, who asked for the return of the Rs. 3, saying the amount was too much for the work done. An altercation ensued, a crowd collected and a complaint was lodged in the Court of the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Faunthorpe, who found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to one month's simple imprisonment under Section 36 of the Legal Practitioners Act, and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default one months simple imprisonment under Section 352, I. P. C., the fine to be paid as compensation to the Mukhtar.

The learned Sessions Judge (Mr. J. E. Gill) on appeal declined to reduce the punishment, observing that strong efforts were being made nowadays to put down the practice of "dalali," and when a man was convicted of that offence his punishment should be exemplary.

THE COST OF HOUSE-CONNECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

A COMPROMISE SUGGESTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

As all readers, interested in the Municipal affairs of Bombay, are aware, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the Commissioner, submitted a letter to the Corporation, a few weeks ago, enclosing the opinion of counsel on certain legal points involved by the decision of the Municipality to put in house-connections at the cost of the general body of ratepayers, and pointing out the numerous difficulties involved by that decision. A Committee, consisting of seventeen members, was appointed, at a meeting of the Corporation held on May 4, to consider this letter, and report thereon before the next monthly meeting. The report has now been issued, and as might have been expected, reveals considerable divergence of opinion. One member of the Committee, Dr. Blaney, has since resigned his seat on the Corporation, and another, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, is absent from Bombay. Ten of the remaining fifteen members sign the report, namely, the President (Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee) the Chairman of the Standing Committee (Dr. Bhalchandra), Colonel A. B. Mein, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. G. Cotton, D. E. Wacha, Dr. A. D'Monte, and Dr. A. G. Viegas. Their report suggests that the work of house-connections should be done at the expense of the owners, except in the case of work carried out on any public road, street, lane, or ground, which should be done at municipal expense. The report is as follows:—

1. In entering upon their deliberations, the Committee found, at the very outset, that the questions raised and

for maintenance will be apt to grow inordinately on the one hand, on account of the absence of the restraint on careless use of the connections, which a sense of liability to pay for them can alone impose to any practical extent. On the other hand, they will operate as a tax on their honest and careful treatment, for those using them carelessly will be entitled to make the more careful house-owners contribute to the expense of putting them in order. It seems to the Committee that the policy of maintaining house-connections, at municipal cost, will be the cause of greater mischief indirectly even than directly.

CONCLUSIONS ARRIVED AT.

10. A careful consideration of the above reasons and arguments have led the Committee to the conclusion that the only safe and practicable course open to the Corporation is to require all house-owners, in future, to place house-connections to their houses at their own expense. They are convinced that under proper municipal supervision, which can be organized without difficulty, the work can be carried out in a manner which will be consistent with the sanitary exigencies of the City, while it will at the same time secure a fair and equal distribution of the burden without imperilling the present flourishing condition of municipal finance.

11. In arriving at this conclusion, the Committee have been led to consider what is the extent of house-connections which can be properly treated in this way. In a somewhat loose signification of the term, house-connections have been held to include work done quite out of the precincts of the house, and as far as the nearest Municipal sewer may be located. It is evident that, as the line of sewers is determined by various external considerations, it is no fault of a particular house-owner that he happens to have his premises at a greater distance than another whose nearness is not owing to any merit of his own. The Committee are therefore of opinion that the cost of all work on any public lane, street, road, or ground, should be considered to be really part and parcel of the general drainage expenses, and should be defrayed out of funds devoted to them, and that the rest of the work only should be treated as strictly appertaining to house-connections, for which the private owner can be properly held liable.

12. The Committee will now state the final conclusions to which they have arrived, and which they recommend for acceptance and adoption by the Corporation. They are of opinion that the work of what is generally called house-connections should be treated as divided into two parts. The first part should include all work to be carried out on any public road, street, lane or ground, and should be done at municipal cost, out of general drainage funds. The second part should consist of all the rest of the work, external as well as internal, required for connecting the house. This work should be carried out by the house owner at his own cost, and the Committee recommend that the Municipal Commissioner should be provided with a sufficient staff for the purpose of efficiently carrying out municipal inspection and supervision. The Committee are strongly of opinion that the above recommendations afford the only reasonable and practicable way of obviating the grave objections and difficulties disclosed in the Commissioner's letter of 10th April 1896, referred to them for report.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal appends a note in which he says that in the case of house-owners too poor to bear the burden, the Municipality should do the work for them, and make all reasonable remissions, as it is in the power of the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Commissioner to do.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

A minority of the Committee—Messrs. W. R. Hamilton, Dhakjee Cassinath, Bomanjee Master, K. N. Wadia and N. N. Katrak—being one-third of the members, entirely dissent from the report. They are of opinion that if the house-owners do the work thorough supervison will be impossible, bad material will be put in, and there will be frequent prosecutions. They recommend that the house-connections should be put in and kept in repair at the public cost for one year and that any further expenditure involved in repairs made by the Municipality should be borne by the owners. In their report they say—

We dissent from the report of the majority.

We think that the questions discussed are not the questions which have been remitted to us for consideration. The terms of the reference are "that a Committee consisting of certain gentlemen be appointed to consider the Commissioner's letter of the "10th April and report thereon," and these terms merely require our opinion on the several points raised in the Commissioner's letter. The majority, however, considered them to include a reconsideration of the principles adopted by the Corporation in their resolution of the 29th January 1890, and we were obliged to follow the opinion of the majority.

STATEMENTS BY MR. JAMES.

The facts elicited from the examination of Mr. James are shortly as follows:—

1. That house-owners pay no attention to the municipal notices directing them to make their house-connections and that two out of three persons have to be prosecuted to compel them to carry out the work. Further, that nuisances caused by want of drainage, or by breaks, or chokes are never remedied except under the pressure of prosecution.

2. That the time required to compel a person to do necessary work is generally three months and not unfrequently six months, and occasionally much longer.

3. That the number of plumbers who are fit to be entrusted with drainage work is not more than twelve. The rest are miserably scanty, and efforts are made to avoid inspection by making the connections secretly. They are often prosecuted for such practices, and their charges are high for bad work.

4. The supervision over the plumber's work is very defective; generally the work takes three or four weeks to complete, and it is examined only once a week. The pipes and fittings are not tested. But in new houses more care is taken; the works are tested and the result is not unsatisfactory.

5. As a consequence of bad work, breaks and chokes are very frequent, disease is common, and deaths are not unfrequently caused or accelerated by the insanitary condition of houses.

MUNICIPAL VS. CONTRACTORS' WORK.

On the other hand, Mr. James has described the results of the work done by the Municipality in Khetwadi and other districts under the resolution of 1882. It should be mentioned that the Municipality endeavoured to get the work done by contract, but the rates were so very extravagant that they were obliged to begin the work departmentally.

After some time the contractors became more reasonable, and the work was given out to them. They divided the district into small sections, such as a certain length of street, and put an overseer over each section. The Municipality also attached a surveyor to each section, and in this way the work was done under the constant watch of the surveyor who was at his post the whole day. Under this system the work was done efficiently. It has stood the test of several years' working, the chokes and breaks are rare, and Mr. James has broadly stated that the municipal work is ten times better than private work.

Recently, Mr. James has organised a very efficient staff, and although he has, under the Commissioner's orders, worked slowly, he prides himself that the work has been thoroughly well done, at a reasonable cost, and with promptitude. He is also sure that, as his men get more expert, he will be able to connect a house in ten days, and therefore at less cost. He does not conceal his opinion that, although it may be possible to get good work done by licensed plumbers under proper supervision, good results would be more certainly obtained by departmental work.

EXECUTIVE ADVISE DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

The Commissioner has already expressed his opinion that the work ought to be done departmentally, and we are of opinion that, in a matter of such importance, the Corporation should be guided by the advice of their officers, supported, as they are, by facts which cannot be controverted. The Corporation is responsible for the health of the city and has laid down a costly system of sewers, but their duty does not end there. It is equally their duty to connect the houses with the sewers in the best and most efficient way, and with the most perfect contrivances, to ensure that the sewer gas shall not enter the houses, and so cause the very evils and diseases which they are designed to prevent. Nothing can ensure this so well as departmental work which is intelligently done, with the best materials, and with no inducement or risk of the work being scamped. If the work done by contractors is spoken of so favorably we should expect that even better results would be obtained by a purely departmental system, which will be worked simply in the interest of the city, at cost price, and with no thought of pecuniary profit.

There is unfortunately a strong feeling of disconent throughout the city with the operations of the Health Department, and it is not advisable to increase this discontent by any measures which we can avoid. House-owners are either indifferent to sanitation, or they are ignorant of the dangers they run, or they are prejudiced against the new system. If, therefore, they are to be compelled to do the work individually, the consequence will be that two out of every three house-owners will be prosecuted to force them to do the work. We confess to a feeling of alarm at this prospect of wholesale prosecutions and at the strong passions and animosities which these proceedings will arouse. House-owners will probably employ the cheapest plumbers, and it will be the interest of plumbers, and owners alike, to evade the restrictions of the Municipality. If they are forced to buy their materials from the Municipality, they will endeavour to buy small quantities and make up the deficiency with inferior and cheaper materials. They will make the connections secretly and evade an inspection of the work. In fact, they will do in the future exactly what they have done in the past. It is proposed by the majority to engage an adequate staff to supervise the plumbers, but it must be obvious that no supervision would be able to control them, and that the most perfect bye-laws and an unlimited number of supervisors would alike be powerless to prevent bad work being done. They will effect some good, but that good will be utterly disproportionate to the evils which will go undetected. Bad work with its necessary consequences will continue to flourish, and, if sewer gas is allowed to permeate through the houses of this city from a considerable percentage of badly-drained houses, the good effects of the new system will be destroyed, and both the dwellers in badly-drained houses, as well as their neighbours in properly-drained houses, will be poisoned by these emanations.

MUNICIPALITY SHOULD DO THE WORK.

We are of opinion that, if the new system is to be carried out, it must be done properly and with every precaution against bad work, and we are, therefore, unable to agree that any part of the system should be spoilt by the employment of licensed plumbers. We consider that the risks and the evils to be feared by their employment far outweigh any possible good which the plan might possess, and we are decidedly of opinion that the work should be done entirely by a staff specially organised for this purpose. It is the only plan upon which the Corporation may rely with confidence that the work will be done properly.

The majority propose to divide house-connections into two parts:—(1) The part which lies in the public street; (2) the part which lies in private land—and they recommend that the Municipality should construct the former and the house-owners the latter. We fail to see what advantage this double system will possess. It divides the responsibility, which is an evil in itself, and it is intended to divide the cost. We will discuss the question of cost further on, but, as to the division of the work, we cannot approve of it on the same principles and on the same grounds which we have already urged. The part which will be done by the Municipality will be well done, but the part which will be left to the house-owners will be badly done, and the bad part will neutralise the effect of the good. It is essentially necessary that the whole should be equally well done, and the proposal has nothing to recommend it from this point of view.

It necessarily follows that, if the work is done by the department, it must, for the same reasons, be maintained by the department. The evils and dangers of the present plan have been graphically described by Mr. James. Foul pipes, choked drains, and pools of filth abound all over the city, and it is almost absurd to require the executive to prosecute the offenders. The proper plan and the obvious plan is for the executive to remedy the nuisance at once, and then at leisure to proceed against the offender if necessary. Considering the apathy of the people in all sanitary matters, they cannot with any reason be entrusted with the duty of abating the nuisances, and it should be no part of our policy to teach them the necessity of sanitation through the medium of the Police Courts. It is our duty to teach them by example and, if they are apathetic, we should be more energetic. It is our duty to keep the city clean and remove all nuisances as fast as they occur. But, as the cost of such a system must necessarily be large, there must be a limit to the expenditure of public money on such an object. We, therefore, recommend that the house-connections should be maintained and kept in repair by the Municipality, and at its cost, for the first year after their construction; and after that period they should be repaired by the Municipality, but the Commissioner should have the power to levy the actual cost from the owner or the occupier responsible for the defect, for it may be presumed that the defect occurred through his negligence.

THE QUESTION OF COST.

We now come to the question of cost. By the resolution of 1882 the Municipality undertake to pay for the entire cost of the construction of house-connections both inside or outside the house, and to maintain all fittings outside the four walls of the house hereafter. Provided that this undertaking shall not apply to houses to be built hereafter, except so far as the maintenance is concerned, and that it shall not apply, either as regards construction or maintenance, to any property on which the consolidated rate is not charged in full (except in the case of charitable and religious institutions); that in the case of any building standing in its own compound, the question of the payment of the cost of constructing and maintaining the connections be referred by the Commissioner to the Corporation as he may deem necessary. On the 29th January 1890, the Corporation adhered to the above resolution and included in its scope all houses and outhouses and all new houses which were formerly excluded.

By consolidated rate, we understand, is meant the general tax referred to in section 143 of the Municipal Act. That tax is not levied on (1) buildings exclusively occupied for public worship or for charitable purposes, (2) buildings and lands vesting in Government, (3) property vested in the Port Trust. In lieu of the general tax Government pays a fixed sum, calculated in a particular manner, which is four-fifths of the general tax. This sum is revised every five years. The contribution by the Port Trust is fixed in like manner for five years, but they pay a sum equal to nine-tenths of the general tax.

The Corporation has, therefore, already decided in 1882 that they will not construct or maintain the house-connections on properties belonging to Government or the Port Trust, but they have undertaken to pay the cost in the case of religious or charitable buildings. It is not advisable to re-open this decision which, under the circumstances, is a just and proper one.

Although the Corporation have undertaken to maintain the house-connections, we find that the executive has not observed this undertaking. Mr. James says that, although the staff repairs and keeps the fittings in order, the cost is recovered from the house-owners. We have already given our reasons for recommending that the Municipality should maintain these fittings, but we have suggested that the cost should be recovered from the house-owners after one year from construction. In that year defects will be discovered and corrected, and thereafter any breakages or chokes may be presumed to be caused by the negligence of the owner or occupier, and the Commissioner should have the power to recover the cost. If the owner can prove that it was not caused by his default, the Commissioner may remit the charge.

ESTIMATE OF 70 LAKHS WILL NOT BE EXCEEDED.

The Commissioner has estimated that the cost of house-connections will be about 70 lakhs. It is said in para. 9 of the report of the majority that he considers the gravity of the financial situation was considerably understated. This does not mean that the estimate of 70 lakhs is likely to be exceeded, but that the cost of maintaining the connections will be so heavy, and the cost of renewing them will be so onerous, that the financial situation must necessarily be grave. We agree that, if the cost had to be borne by the Municipality, it might have serious financial consequences, but as we propose that the cost of maintenance should be limited to one year only after construction, these difficulties will not arise. The work of repair and renewal should be undertaken by the Municipality, but the cost should be borne by the house-owners after the expiration of that year.

EXPENDITURE SHOULD BE LIMITED TO 3 LAKHS A YEAR.

The Corporation has decided to undertake this work in the best interests of the city and has not been deterred by the fact that it will cost 70 lakhs spread over 15 to 20 years. They have already decided that the cost can be met from the current revenue, for there are large balances of 20 or 22 lakhs in hand and the revenue shows a strong tendency to increase year by year. Therefore, with the help of these balances and an elastic revenue, they believe that it is not necessary to resort to further taxation. There seems to be good grounds for this opinion, but it is possible it may not be fulfilled. It may happen that the revenue will not increase, it may decrease, and it may occur that our balances may be unduly depleted. If this should happen, we cannot conceive but that the Corporation would take prompt measures to protect the revenue, and we recommend that the Corporation should affirm that, if these contingencies should occur, taxation should be imposed to restore the equilibrium. As the budget is prepared annually, the effect of this expenditure can be easily watched, and timely measures can be taken for the protection of the revenue. We may point to the fact that the expenditure of 12½ lakhs of rupees on the connections already made has not deranged the finances, and the revenue has more than kept pace with their expenditure. It is therefore improbable that a regular expenditure of about 3 lakhs of rupees a year, which is all that can be spent judiciously, will disturb the finances in any appreciable degree.

The majority of your Committee propose that the Municipality should pay for that part of the work which is in the street. Roughly speaking, this will be from one-third to one-half of the cost of 70 lakhs. In other words, they propose that the Municipality should contribute from 23 to 35 lakhs for these works. If the majority are prepared to go so far to ensure that the work is partly well done, we cannot understand why they should hesitate to spend the whole 70 lakhs to ensure that it shall be thoroughly well done.

ADVANTAGES OF DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT.

We might remind the Corporation of the terrible state of the city when the privies and gullies were cleaned by private bhungies and of the abominations that were suffered to exist. The streets were swept by contractors and were indescribably filthy. The Corporation decided, to its honor, to establish a halalkhore service and a street sweeping department, and the result has been an unqualified success. Departmental management and control has been demonstrated to be infinitely superior to private management in all matters which relate to public cleanliness and health, and even to cleanliness in private houses. The extension of the departmental system to this matter of house-connections is a mere detail, the principle has been applied and has proved a splendid success in regard to privies and streets, and there is every reason to expect a similar success for the departmental construction of house-connections. The part of the city already connected by the Municipality is infinitely better connected with the sewers than other parts where the private system is in force, and it is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the departmental system should be extended to secure the same satisfactory results throughout the city.

SUMMARY.

Our conclusions may now be summed up. The Corporation is responsible for the health of the city and must employ the best agency for the construction and maintenance of the house-connections, and that agency is undoubtedly municipal agency. The executive advise us that the departmental system is the best, and we should adopt their advice. The work can be done by them, not only more efficiently, but also more economically and with greater celerity and despatch. House-owners are indifferent to sanitary defects, and, if they are left to take the initiative, they will not move unless compelled by prosecutions. But it is obviously unwise to force the work by prosecutions when it can be done more satisfactorily by other means. If the Municipality constructs and maintains the work, the people will not be harrassed or oppressed, and the cleanliness and health of the city will be vastly improved. All nuisances should be promptly removed and remedied by the department, and prosecutions should only follow afterwards if necessary. As public health is a matter of equal concern to every one, the cost of these measures should fall on the common revenue. This revenue appears sufficient to meet the cost, but should it be found that the revenue is not sufficient, further taxation might be imposed. We disapprove of the half measure proposed by the majority, for it will throw a charge of about 30 lakhs on our revenue without any corresponding benefit. We believe that it would be far better to spend 70 lakhs and get the work thoroughly well done. Lastly, it is not advisable to re-open the decision of 1882 that the Government and Port Trust should make their own house-connections.

Finally, we should act up to our proud motto and be, in truth, the first city in India in all good works carried out for the commonweal.

In a minute on this report the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta says:—"I was present at all the meetings of the Committee, while Mr. Hamilton, who has signed the dissenting minute, was not present at the most important meeting of all. I feel bound to say that the summary of facts alleged in the dissenting minute to have been elicited from the examination of Mr. James is absolutely incorrect and misleading. He forwards a memo. from Mr. James to prove that the dissentient minute does not accurately represent his views."

THE BARODA OPIUM CASE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE THE ASSISTANT COLLECTOR.

After further reviewing the evidence Capt. Brown said:—Then we have the visit of the accused in company of his pleader to Bombay. It is alleged that Mr. Laxmishanker and accused called on Mr. Rustom at his private office on the 14th April for the purpose of offering the Assistant Collector a bribe to hush up the case. The defence do not attempt to refute this allegation, but it is stated that no inference adverse to the accused should be drawn from this admission of incriminating circumstances which is not sufficient for a conviction and in support of this proposition Mr. Gokhle has cited (I. L. R. Allahabad 7, p. 646). I admit that if the accused was on his trial for bribing alone there would be much force in this argument, but the action following as it does the very serious allegations adduced against him there is naturally a strong presumption there could have been only one motive which attracted him to Mr. Rustom's office and that was his only knowledge of guilt. After carefully weighing the evidence I have come to the conclusion the story for the prosecution is invincible, whilst that of the defence is a tissue of falsehoods and must be rejected. Mr. Gokhle has contended that the whole case for the prosecution is attempted to be proved by accomplices and spies—that 12 witnesses have been examined, out of which 7 are accomplices. By the law of both England and India the evidence of an accomplice is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.

THE WORK OF THE DETECTIVES.

Mr. Gokhle has further contended that assuming the allegations against the accused be true Messrs. Rustom and Good have shown a sad dereliction of duty, and by the part they have taken in the transactions are virtually offenders themselves—that the Police Inspector should have arrested the accused immediately he saw him hand over the opium exceeding two tolas to Luximon. I do not hold that this argument can be sustained. I consider a certain latitude must be allowed to detective officers, otherwise few offences of this nature would ever see the light of day. It is only by offering to buy that it can generally be discovered whether a suspected vendor is willing to sell, and trying the inclination in this way involves no temptation, as it is exactly what the vendor wants and invites in all cases wherein the device is successful. It is only when this skill is abused that it calls for a reprimand. It should never be allowed to degenerate into a deliberate endeavour to force or cajole a person really undesirous of committing an offence into a breach of it. The dividing line is difficult to draw, but in this instance the prosecution have kept distinctly on the right side. No doubt it would have served the purposes of the accused better, had the detective party gone about their business headed by a brass band blazening forth their intentions to the world at large, instead of observing secrecy. No motive can be assigned for the prosecution taking the line of action they have, Mr. Gokhle has in a half-hearted way suggested the complainant had an animus against the accused, I at once dismiss all such rubbish from my mind. My own impression is that when in the Bombay Opium Department in November last first organised detective measures the real game in view was Mr. Vishnu Pant, the farmer himself, finding, however, that this wily bird was not to be so easily entrapped, attention was directed to his mate or in fact to any other of the farmer's agents who were foolish enough to enter the snare. That Mr. Rustom had no personal prejudice against the accused is, I think, clearly exemplified by his keeping in the background the accused's visit to him in Bombay. No mention of this was made in his examination-in-chief, and it was only late on the third day of his cross-examination when Mr. Lakshmishanker directly implicated the Assistant Collector's character that he drew aside the veil that had hitherto obscured the accused and his pleader seated in the Custom House Office. No it is my firm conviction that had Mr. Lakshmishanker exhibited a little more tact in his cross-examination no mention whatever would have been made of this Bombay incident, and it would not have appeared in evidence at all. If this view be correct, then the animus of the complaint vanishes into thin air. Mr. Little has called the attention of the court to Mr. Laksmishanker's conduct in this particular, and I express the opinion it was highly reprehensible. Twelve witnesses have in all been examined for the prosecution, eight of which are eye-witnesses to most of the scenes transacted.

THE SUMMING UP.

Amongst this number are a European, a Parsee, a Eurasian, three Hindoos and two Mahomedans. Their testimonies have been in no way shaken under cross-examination, and no reasons can be assigned for their having come forward to give evidence against the accused, except to depose to facts as they occurred. On material particulars the evidence of all these witnesses agree, and it is only on minor points that a few discrepancies and inconsistencies crop up. Mr. Gokhle has drawn attention to this fact as a ground for discrediting their evidences, on the contrary I consider a close and minute agreement on minor points induces the suspicion of fraud against this preponderance of evidence which is practically unassailable. There are the three witnesses for the defence. All three are of the same caste as the accused. No. 15 the accused's factotum, No. 16 who as I have stated earlier cannot be believed, and No. 17 who is uncertain as to dates, in which alone he could be useful to the defence. After carefully weighing the evidence adduced I am fully convinced the accused was present in Baroda on the 22nd February last, and I have no shadow of doubt in my mind that he was the person who made over the opium to Luximon and that he is guilty of all the charges. In awarding punishment the court should consider all the circumstances in the case. The accused is an intelligent and enlightened man, who was fully aware of the gravity of the offences he was committing, and quite able to weigh the consequences. That he was merely a nominal agent, I dismiss from my mind as absurd. If he was not a paid agent there is no doubt whatever but that he had a pecuniary interest in the farm, and was moreover an active party in the concern. There is little doubt but that large quantities of smuggled opium have been finding their way into British districts for months past and an attempt must be made to put a stop to these illicit dealings. The sentence must be sufficiently severe to have a salutary effect upon the accused and to deter others from following his example. Were I to inflict the maximum fine alone it would be at once paid by the accused, as he is comparatively a wealthy man and he would be put to no personal inconvenience. I have carefully weighed Mr. Gokhle's appeal for mercy, but I consider I should be failing in my duty were I to pass a slight sentence. I find the accused guilty on all three charges and I convict and sentence him under Section 9, clauses (c) and (f) of the Opium Act I of 1878 and Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months and to paya fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to further rigorous imprisonment for three months. The bags of opium Nos. 1, 2A, 2B, and 3, together with the two half balls No. (4) to be restored to the Collector of Bombay. I make no order as to the confiscation under Section 12, as they belong to the Collector already by purchase. The fine, if recovered, to be paid over to the head of the department under rule 56 of the Act. The opium not to be disposed of until the period allowed for presenting an appeal shall have passed under Section 517, Criminal Procedure Code.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Metropolitan proceeds home in the early part of next year, to attend the Triennial Conference of Bishops to be presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury. His domestic Chaplain, the Rev. H. O. Moore, will accompany him.

IN the Tittagurh cow theft case the four Hindus sent up by the Police have been released on bail of Rs. 50 each by the Deputy Magistrate.

IN the semi-final tie of the polo tournament the Viceroy's Staff, consisting of Captains Montmorency, Turner and Morley, beat the Bengal Cavalry team by eight goals to two. The winners play the Lucknow team next week.

THE cricket match Simla *versus* Out-stations ended in a draw. Simla made 153 in the first innings or three more than the Out-stations. The visitors, however, scored 200 for the loss of only five wickets in the second innings, Lannowe making 71, Andrew 59, and Cuthbertson 40, not-out. The Out-stations then declared their innings closed, and Simla lost five wickets for 90, French making 24, not-out, and Pereira 22.

THE Ernest Simmons, the Messageries steamer which left Bombay two hours before the P. and O. Australia, arrived at Marseilles at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 1st May. The Australia arrived four hours after. Considering that the Ernest Simmons went direct from Port Said to Marseilles, while the Australia went to Brindisi, to land mails and passengers and then put in at Malta, the P. and O. ship is to be congratulated on her voyage. The Ernest Simmons stayed at Aden five hours longer than the Australia.

CAPTAIN KEMBALL, who has been on the Perso-Baluch Boundary Commission, was designated for the post of Political Agent at Bhopal on return. As, however, he did not get back in time to relieve Colonel Newill, when the latter took Lieutenant-Colonel Willie's place at Oodeypore, Captain Newmarch, First Assistant at Indore, was sent temporarily to Bhopal. Captain Kemball's special duty being now at an end, he leaves Simla on Saturday for Bhopal, Captain Newmarch reverting to Indore.

LORD HAWKE brings a team of English cricketers to India in the cold weather, and as at present arranged he will visit Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo. Nothing is known as yet on the *personnel* of the eleven. Lord Hawke was last out in India in 1893, and the display made by his eleven on the green of the Eden Gardens with the Calcutta Club, the Behar Wanderers, and last, but by no means least, the Civil Service, still remains fresh in the minds of local cricketers. In all of the matches but one played in India, the English team were victorious, the Parsees of Bombay being the only eleven whom they failed to beat.

THE case in which the Rev. F. M. Stewart charges one Calloden with decoying him and with abetment of highway robbery, was before the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday again. The whole day was occupied with the cross-examination of Mr. Stewart, the whole of whose history since his arrival in India was brought out. The Magistrate enlarged the accused on his personal recognisance and two sureties. The pleader for the defence intimated that his cross-examination of Mr. Stewart alone would last two or three days. The Court was crowded.

CHOLERA has appeared at Srinagar, two cases, one of which was fatal, having been reported on Thursday. The Residency Surgeon has issued a notice suggesting the departure of visitors to cooler parts of the valley. Stringent medical and sanitary measures are being taken at Srinagar and on the Jhelum valley road to prevent further inroads of cholera into the valley, which, it is believed, was originally imported from Rawalpindi. The Resident has returned to Srinagar from Islamabad. Visitors have been informed that they can remove to Gulmarg from 1st June, from which date all necesaries will be available there.

IT is in the North-West Provinces as it is in Bengal, writes the *Englishman*, in the matter of pet'y tyranny the Native subordinate is very much worse than his European superior. At least the up-country vernacular papers are constantly complaining of the conduct of the smaller railway and post-office officials. A characteristic story comes to hand this week about a post-office Babu who refused to lend his ink bottle to a man who wanted to fill up a money order form compelling him to walk back home, a mile off, in order to comply with the Post Office regulations. When he returned at 5 p. m. the clerk refused to accept the money order because it was too late. If the story be true surely such pig-headed malevolence ought not to go unnoticed.

THE work of constructing permanent barracks for a full regiment of Madras (Burma) Infantry at the miltary outpost of Keng Tung, in the Mekong Valley, has already commenced. Accommodation had been provided for a large detachment at that place, but a whole battalion will in future be located there. Additional barracks are absolutely necessary and these are being added to the present buildings. These hut-barracks will be rapidly proceeded with, the work of construction being done by the men of the 1st Burma-Gurkha Rifles, who garrison the station, assisted by labour obtained locally. It is probable that the barracks will be ready in about six months.

ALL the movements in connection with the Chitral Reliefs will be concluded during the current week. The ease and rapidity with which the business has been carried out have exceeded the expectations.

IN consequence of the extensive railway programme now being carried out the Government of India have found it necessary to stop all leave temporarily to their Engineers except on medical certificate.

THE services of Mr. Kensington, Divisional Judge, Umballa, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Department for employment as Officiating Accountant-General, North-West Provinces.

THE amended general rules for working open lines of railways are to come into force with certain modifications on August 1st on all State lines. The Agents and Managers of other lines are to be invited to submit formal applications for the adoption of these rules.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL M. W. E. GOSSET, C.B., vacates the Command of the Bangalore District on the 8th July. He was appointed to the Command of a Second Class District in November, 1891. The Bangalore District Command has always been reserved for an officer of the British Service, but this rule was broken some years ago when an officer of the Indian Service was given the appointment, and it is therefore probable that Brigadier-General D. J. S. McLeod, D.S.O., who took over the command of the Mandalay District more than a year ago, will be transferred to the Bangalore Command when General Gosset leaves. In that case, Colonel J. H. Barnard will probably go to Mandalay. Since the regime of the late Sir James Dormer, it has been the practice to give the officers on the Brigade Staff in Burma, after a certain number of years of service in that country, a change to some station in India, and this practice is still continued.

SANCTION has been accorded to the removal of the office of the Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command, from the European Jail buildings at Ootacamund to the main building on Mount Stuart Hill, where all the offices of the Madras Command Head-Quarters Staff are at present located. The removal will take place early next month. The portion of the Jail now occupied by the office of the Principal Medical Officer and that used as the Nilgiri Volunteers Armoury, when vacant, will be made available for the office of the Commissary-General from Bangalore, which is to be transferred to Ootacamund.

DURING the first quarter of this year the quantity of salt of every description cleared from Calcutta amounted to 24,00,904 maunds, against 27,75,361 maunds in the previous quarter, and 24,97,442 maunds in the corresponding period of last year. The duty levied realised Rs. 54,88,437, a falling off of nearly four lakhs on the corresponding quarter of the previous year. It is satisfactory to note, however, that there was a large increase in the sale of locally-made salt in the period under review, reaching nearly 9,000 maunds on the preceding year's record. An increase in the quantity of saltpetre salt removed from the refineries, was registered, the amount being 12,134 maunds as compared with 8,897 maunds in the previous year. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to the Buxar district has grown from 2,999 maunds in the first three months of last year to 33,347 maunds in the first quarter of the present year.

THE Admiral Duperre, the flagship of the French Mediterranean Squadron, had a narrow escape of destruction on May 14 in Toulon Reads. At half-past one o'clock an explosion took place in the magazine, followed by a dense volume of smoke. The fire alarm was sounded, and the crew instantly went to quarters, while all the taps and water-pipes were turned on to the magazine, which, within three minutes, was flooded. On investigation (says the *Standard's* Paris correspondent) it was found that a cartridge containing powder for the charge of a thirty-four centimetre gun had alone exploded, the loaded shells in the midst of which it stood remaining intact. The magazine contained five thousand kilogrammes of gunpowder and melinite shells, which escaped. The explosion is believed to have been caused by the heating of a steampipe passing from the engine-room through the magazine—an arrangement which seems to invite danger. Besides Admiral de Cuverville and his staff, there were at the time over 500 men on board.

IN 1889 some Uitlanders went as a deputation to President Kruger to explain that the price of shares in mines was going down, and they hinted that he was responsible for it. He replied: "Some years ago I had a favourite monkey, for which I had a great affection. One day I went out for an excursion into a wood with my monkey. It was cold, so the monkey and I made a fire. In that fire the monkey burnt his tail, on which he turned on me and bit me. I said to him, 'My dear monkey, I made a fire with you to warm us; you burnt your tail in it—that was your fault, and I really do not see why you should be angry with me.'" Having related this fable, the President smoked his pipe, and left the deputation to draw the moral.

THE late Colonel North once described his courtship thus:—"My wages were 18s. a week. I was in love with a girl who was working at a neighbouring factory in Hunslet, Leeds. We'd had many a talk about getting married, but when I was only getting 12s. a week, and she was only getting eight, we came to the conclusion that it wouldn't do. So I said, 'My lass, ahm reyt fond of tha, and the moment I get a rise in screw we'll risk it, and we'll face the world, lass, for good or for ill.' She gave me a hug and kissed me, and from that day to this she's been my best adviser, friend, and comforter."

A WRITER in the *Strand*, dealing with her Majesty's judges, says that when Mr. Justice Wright was appointed a High Court Judge he protested—at least, so it was said—against the ludicrous customary rule which generally compels her Majesty's judges to be knighted, and only yielded to the infliction of a "Sir" after a prolonged struggle, which reminded one of the story of the unwarlike individual who was compelled to become a volunteer. The writer says that some time ago, in the Jubilee year, a certain mayor of a very archaic yet unimportant town was disappointed at not being knighted. It was indeed a great blow to him; he had felt quite sure that the honour—which was so liberally dispensed at that time—would be his, and he had even invited tenders for the banquet which he intended that the corporation should give him when he became "Sir" something or other. His wife also felt the blow, became very ill, and visited her wrath on the wretched mayor, whom she declared she would not live with in the future. One day, after she had partially recovered from her illness, I met her, and she immediately began to pour forth her troubles. "You see, if it was anything, which it wasn't, I wouldn't have minded; but there, ——had only to ask and he would have got it. But not he, he wouldn't even spend a stamp for an application; he's that mean." I endeavoured to soothe her, but she would have none of it. "Don't tell me," she said, "it isn't that I want——to be a knight: if they had offered it he shouldn't have taken the commoa thing; but they might have passed the compliment of asking him, mightn't they? To be kept out of a thing anybody can have for the asking!" she concluded, angrily, and departed without a good-bye. Now, the moral of this story is obvious, and in the *Strand* writer's opinion explains why her Majesty's judges should not have the honour (?) forced upon them.

LORD SALISBURY (writes Mr. Henry Norman in the new number of *Cosmopolis*) is at this moment the most interesting figure in Europe. Never in modern times—not excepting Bismarck—has there been such a dictator as he. And nobody knows this fact better than himself and nobody is more indifferent to it. He believes in himself and he is conscious of the purity and patriotism of his own motives. He launched the Egyptian expedition with the same cynical confidence with which he perpetrated a frank political "job," and equally careless of either Parliamentary or newspaper criticism. When Lord Salisbury has placed one of his friends, or a troublesome member of his party in a snug permanency, he simply pays no attention whatever to anything that is said about it. To anybody who is entitled to make remarks to his face about his appointee, he says, with a smile, "I consider him likely to make a valuable public servant," and that is the end of the matter. Lord Salisbury's personality is calculated, I may tell my foreign readers, to deepen the impression made by study of his position. He has a dislike to new faces, and seldom sees them—indeed a new private secretary was once months before he set eyes on his chief. But to great visitors or small ones, whom he receives or summons, he is the most charming of interlocutors. His head is massive, and his body has grown massive; his eyes seem to look out from behind his face; he never speaks at random, and he has barely enough small talk at command to get a conversation started.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN VERNON PIRIE, who has succeeded to the seat vacated by Dr. Hunter's retirement at North Aberdeen, is the eldest son of Mr. Gordon Pirie, of Waterton, Aberdeenshire, and Chateau de Vorennes, France, by his marriage with Valentine de la Crosse, daughter of Comte Rousseau de la Crosse, and was born on March 22, 1858. He was educated at Trinity College, Glenalmond, and Clifton College, and entered the Army from the Militia as a Second Lieutenant in the 1st Dragoon Guards, in June, 1879, two months later being transferred to the 7th Dragoon Guards, Gazetted First Lieutenant in Dec. 1880, and transferred to the 4th Dragoons in June, 1882, he served with that regiment in the Egyptian war, and was present in the engagements at El Nagpur and Mahaama, and at the two actions at Kassassin, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the Khedive's star. Transferred to the 1st Life Guards in February, 1883, he also served with the Soudan Expedition under Sir Gerald Graham, in 1884, with the staff of the Cavalry Brigade, and was present in the engagements at El Teb and Tamai, for which he had two clasps. In the Nile Expedition of 1884-5 he served as boat-officer, and subsequently as staff officer to the Cavalry, with the River Column under Major-General Earle, and took part in the action at Kirbekan, when he was again mentioned in despatches, and received two more clasps. In December, 1885, he joined the 5th Lancers as Captain, from the 1st Life Guards, and in May, 1888, was transferred to the 3rd Hussars. From April, 1890, to January, 1893, he was aide-de-camp to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Ceylon. In 1894 he married the Hon. Evelyn Courtney, second daughter of the 17th Baron Sempill. At the General Election of last year he unsuccessfully contested West-Renfrewshire.

SIR JOHN PENDER has resigned the seat for the Wick Burghs, which he has held in the House of Commons since 1892.

THE ART AND PRACTICE OF CYCLING.

THE LEARNER'S DIFFICULTIES.

IN cycling, as in everything else, experience is of the utmost value, though it must be admitted that this apparently obvious fact is not very fully recognised by some of the new recruits of cycling who disport themselves at about four miles an hour along the level roads of the London parks. With a certainty born of inexperience, they lay down the law to riders whose experience of cycling runs to years, as against their weeks. Of course, in almost any other sport or pastime they would be content to take advantage of experienced advice, but for some good reason they are not so willing in the matter of cycle riding. Possibly the reason is to be found in the sort of teaching many of these riders have received; but it may at once be predicated that the position of the learner is something very different from that of the expert rider. Thus, the height of the saddle is not the same; the learner is placed relatively low, in a position not at all calculated to secure the best results as regards muscular exertion, but one which, by placing the rider nearer to the ground, inspires confidence and makes escape easy in case of a loss of balance.

Every learner, when the crude initial stages have been passed through, should obtain the advice of an experienced and competent friend to secure a proper adjustment of the machine to the rider's height, length of arm reach, and so on. It is absolutely essential to the cultivation of a correct style that these points should be carefully considered at the moment the beginner emerges from the initial stages; for, if that course is not taken, tricks of position and of action may be inadvertently fallen into, which will take much time to eradicate, and it is a mere truism to assert that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well—and correctly. To secure a proper position the relative positions of the saddle, handles, and pedals must be considered and varied to suit each rider.

One of the most serious difficulties encountered by the learner, especially of the softer sex, is the desire of makers and teachers to drill her into what we may for want of a better phrase, dub the monkey on a stick attitude, so much affected among the park riders. The familiar toy of childhood, when in repose, has its knees up to its chin and its hands at about the same level, and for some good and sufficient reason this is considered the right attitude by many. Now, we are very far from advocating the 'Scorcher'

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

LORD KELVIN, after much correspondence on the subject with Sir George Gabriel Stokes, thinks it is highly probable that the Rontgen rays are not light having longitudinal vibrations, but merely ordinary transverse vibrations of very short period—say, less than one-fifth the period of green light.—He has also suggested that by taking proper precautions, Mr. Lippmann might be able to take colour photographs by the rays.

The first number of the "Archives of Clinical Skiagraphy" (The Rebman Publishing Company) gives an account of the Rontgen photography and specimens in collotype illustrations by Mr. Sydney Rowland, who regards the Crooke's "focus" tube of Mr. Jackson as the best for yielding the Rontgen rays, and barium platino cyanide as the best phosphorescent material.

M. Leroux, a French experimenter, has communicated to the Academie des Sciences a Rontgen photograph of a pair of scissors which is rather peculiar. In ordinary pictures of the kind the thickest parts of a metal object come out the darkest, but in this case they are the lightest. Apparently, the rays went more easily through the thicker parts of the scissors than the thinner.

A seismological observatory has been founded in Athens, and placed under the charge of Dr. S. A. Papavasiliou, who investigated the Locris earthquakes of 1894. A monthly bulletin has been issued, and shows that scarcely a day passes without a shock being felt somewhere in Greece.

According to Herr Hajak, of Vienna, the chances of a smoker suffering from diptheria or other diseases of the throat, as compared with those of a non-smoker, are as 1 to 28. Smoking tends to check the development of bacteria and to kill them. In fact, Herr Schiff declares that smoking should be forbidden in bacteriological laboratories for this reason.

Mr. Swift, who discovered the new comet at the observatory, Echo Mountain, California, on April 13 last, is an old man of 70 years, and may be congratulated on his eyesight. The comet is moving slowly—about one degree a day—in a plane perpendicular to the celestial equator. It is to be found a little to the east of the Pleiades, and within the constellation Taurus.

Astronomers have a fine opportunity of seeing the planet Mercury this month, and especially just now, when it is at its greatest distance from the sun. It can be seen in the west after sunset, and with a telescope the crescent can be discerned very well. Jupiter and Saturn are also well situated for observation during May. Jupiter is in the constellation Cancer, and Saturn in Libra. Uranus is also in Libra, and Neptune is in Taurus.

M. Charles Martel, the French cave-hunter, has been visiting the "Puffing Hole," or spouting cave of Kilkee, near the mouth of the Shannon, in Ireland, and finds that it consists of an oblong vent, or chimney, from the surface down through the inclined strata of clay schist which form the coast wall, to a cavern at the sea level. When the tide comes in, especially in stormy weather, the water rushes into the cave and spouts to a height of several yards above the surface, like a geyser. There are other "puffing-holes," "spouters," or "blow-holes" ("trous souffleurs") in the island of Iona, Scotland, in Glassen Rock, Arran Island, and in Cape Horn Head, Ireland, in Flamborough Head, and at Whitby, Yorkshire, on the coast of Provence, and in the Island of Mauritius. M. Martel calls attention to the destruction of the strata and widening of the vent-hole by the relapse of the water, which in time will do away with the phenomenon.

A writer in the "Revue Scientifique" states that on the 10th of March last, about 10-30 a.m., he saw a flock of wild bird flying in a triangle over the village of Reortne (Vendee), France, at a great height. In the direction of their flight lay a huge black cloud, and when the birds came to it they suddenly dispersed in all directions with cries of alarm. It was only after the cloud had passed that the birds rejoined each other and resumed their course.

Scrum-pox, the new disease which football has occasioned, is described as a pustular eruption, indirectly caused by dirty jerseys. It particularly affects the forwards, who have to shove in the scrimmages, and is proved to be contagious. A bacteriological examination shows the presence of the "bacterium staphylococcus pyogenes aureus."

An electrical exhibition is to be held in New York during this month, and arrangements have been made to devote much space to what may be called "retrospective" apparatus. Edison, Tesla, Elihu Thomson, and Mr. Morse, son of the late Samuel Morse, Father of the American telegraph, have promised to exhibit the relics in their possession.

A model of the Niagara River and the "power house" for utilising the water-power of the Falls to generate electricity will be shown at the Exhibition. The great turbines in the power house at Niagara will be run every evening, and electric currents generated by them will be transmitted to the Exhibition by copper wires. The roar of Niagara will also be conveyed by telephone to the building, and it is proposed to transmit some of the electricity developed at Niagara to Europe by Atlantic cable.

The bicycle has found its way into the Soudan. M. Gayroud, in a letter to the French Society of Commercial Geography, states that he uses one at Kita, and that M. Baudry, a French naval ensign, has another at Bafoulabe, on the road from Kita to Say, in the French Soudan. Why not? The bicycle, with its pneumatic tyre has the soft foot of a camel, and does not seem ill-adapted for riding on firm sand.

In Burnet County, Texas, there is a hill of solid granite, bare as a billiard ball, and rising out of the level prairie. The base covers 75 acres, the height is 200 feet, and the mass is estimated to contain a hundred million cubic feet of granite, which, at the current price, would fetch a million dollars. Colonel Flager of the U. S. Army, declares the granite equal to best Scotch, and being in "strata" it can be easily quarried. The colour varies from red to rose and grey.

Dr. Holden, of the Lick Observatory, U.S., has received the Order of Bolivar from the Government of Venezuela for his services in the cause of science. Dr. Holden had previously been honoured by the decoration of Commander of the Ernestine Order of Saxony.

The party of American physicians who are to visit the principle health resorts of Europe this summer will be limited to a hundred, each member being engaged in actual practice and a graduate of an American University. They will leave America on June 6th, and hope to be received with hospitality by the leading European doctors.

A communication on a new method of preparing plates and rollers for textile printing, which Mr. A. Villain has brought before the Societe d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, concerns a matter of considerable importance. In so far as a sheet of paper is carbonised, the process may be styled a photographic carbon process; the chief features are probably new. Mr. Villain starts with gelatine paper which he soaks in a solution of 3 grammes of bichromate of ammonia and 40 cubic centimetres of egg albumen in 60 cubic centimetres of distilled water. The solution can be rendered clear by the addition of a little ammonia; air bubbles should be avoided. The exposure can take place behind a positive or a negative; in the former case we afterwards have the pattern in intaglio, in the latter in relief. The paper is now washed, first in cold, then in warm water, and then applied, face downwards, to the copper or zinc plate which has been prepared in the usual manner. Care should be taken that no air bubbles form between the paper and the plate. After drying comes the baking. For this purpose the plate is put on a block of cast-iron ½ inch or 1 inch thick, a little larger than the plate. This iron is slowly heated up to 340 deg. Cent., 650 deg. Fahr., at which temperature the paper is generally destroyed; a higher temperature can be used if necessary. The gelatine adheres firmly to the plate and looks like an enamel. The charred paper is washed off under the tap, and the plate etched, in a bath of iron chloride solution of 45 deg. Beaume at a little more than ordinary temperature, 68 deg. Fahr. This bath is suitable for copper plates; zinc requires a slightly different treatment. To impress the pattern on a roller, the same method is adopted; the charring can be effected either over a row of gas jets, or better by placing the roller in a tube which is heated from outside. The gelatine paper may be replaced by albumenised or gum paper, also by paper coated with glue. The process is as yet in the experimental stage: Mr. Villain exhibited plates and rollers, but not specimens of printing.

In a recent communication to the French Academy of Sciences, says the American "Shipbuilder," an explanation is given of some of the curious phenomena pertaining to fog horns. It has been found that, with acoustic signals or sirens, they are surrounded by a neutral zone, in which the sound is not heard at the sea level. The zone is more or less distant, according to the height of the siren on the coast, and it has a main width of about 8,400 feet. On the nearer side of this zone the sound is heard perfectly. But when it is traversed the sound weakens gradually until it becomes almost imperceptible, when it increases again, and, on the zone being finally left behind, the sound resumes its full intensity. Experiments have been made with a vessel by causing it to approach and recede from a lightship in various directions in a straight line. In each course the sound was deadened almost completely in a zone whose central line was about 15,000 feet from the siren.

LADY THROWN FROM A TRAP.

THE slight mischance of a fall from a pony trap had serious results in the case of Mrs. Devonshire, a well-known and widely-respected resident in the little town of Beaconsfield, England. The accident occurred some

six years ago, and seemed to inflict a severe nervous shock. No particular part, as she felt then, was injured, but for almost a twelve-month she wasted away and got almost like a shadow. She began to have a very strange feeling, from her back right down to the bottom of her feet. She was examined by several doctors and went into one of the London hospitals for over two months, but did not get better. She could not turn in bed, could not move, nor could she get upstairs. The hospital doctors did not seem to understand her case at all. Abscesses formed in her side, and the doctor said that explained

all that she had suffered before. She afterwards went to the High Wycombe and Earl of Beaconsfield Memorial Cottage Hospital—receiving excellent treatment—and lay prostrate for a twelvemonth. But no permanent relief was obtained until some time afterwards, when she tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"How did you come to read of these strangely-named Pills?" asked a representative of the *South Bucks Free Press*.

"In the *Christian Globe*. The case we saw was a similar one to mine. I had six boxes at first. I sent to Dr. Williams' establishment in London."

"You look well now."

"And I feel well. I can get about now and do my work. I seemed to gain more strength at once when I began with the Pills, and could move better. It was the Pills that did it, without doubt. When I began to get about everybody was telling me what a miracle it was, and making such remarks as 'I never thought you would get about any more,' 'You are a miracle,' &c., &c. Everyone was astonished."

Various people in Beaconsfield, on whom the reporter called, corroborated Mrs. Devonshire's statements, and expressed their surprise at her being able to get about again.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

"very efficacious for Horses in my Regt" LIEUT.-COL. ELLENTHAL 2nd Dragoon Regt.

1/2 2/6 3/6 PER BOTTLE

Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH ENGLAND. ELLIMAN'S IN GERMANY.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 1/1½

FOR SPRAINS RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. BRUISES. CHEST COLDS.

IT I WILL HAVE ON I WILL HAVE NONE.

Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co SLOUGH ENGLAND

LUNGILI, THE NEW DRUG FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MORRING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies."

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MORRING.

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill BIRMINGHAM

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable." LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

Sold by Treacher & Co., Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Treacher & Co., Ltd., Byculla; Treacher & Co., Ltd., and Phillips & Co., Ltd., Poona; Spencer & Co., Madras; Allen Bros. & Co., R. Scott Thomson & Co., Ltd., and Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Allcot Mahs., & Co., Hajee Abdool Majeed, Abdool Gunny, Ashancolla and Mahomet Ameer, and A. Barakat & Co., Delhi; and by leading Chemists, &c., everywhere.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather. Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers. Manufactory: LONDON, E.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Kettle Size ... 2/6 EACH.
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 38-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.

Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.

HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.

PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.

USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia, Quickens the Circulation, Stimulates the Liver, Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia, Gout & Rheumatism, And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."

The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.

FULL PARTICULARS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, POST FREE:

Vigor & Co., 21, Baker St., London.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO

THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MACFARLANE & Co GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.

Macfarlane's Castings,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS.

NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.

MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY

Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to his Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants London.

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BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

"G.B."

FOR DIABETES.
FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

"Hunyadi János"

ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János" :—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.

Neave's Food

"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." Lancet

FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

Having regard to an **UNTRUE STATEMENT** made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

"For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred **Evils** is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eye brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with **"Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH. STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,

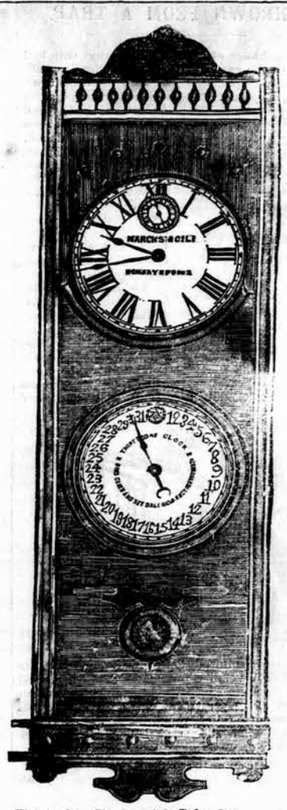
BOMBAY & POONA.

Lecomotive Timepiece, Oxidized. Rs. 22.

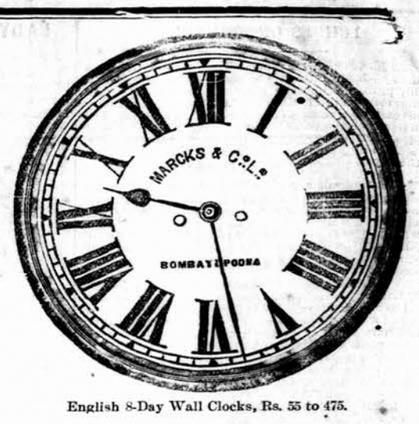
Mignon Carriage or Palki Clocks, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 280.

REGULATOR CLOCK in handsome, well-finished cases. Rs. 40, 45, 55 and 60.

American 8-Day Office Clocks, from Rs. 22.

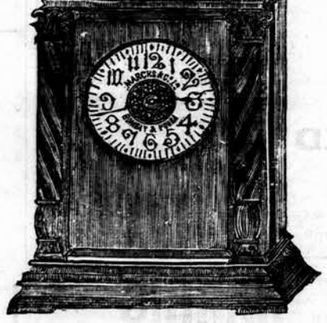


Thirty-day Clock, with Calendar, as illustrated ..... Rs. 110.
Without Calendar ..... " 85.

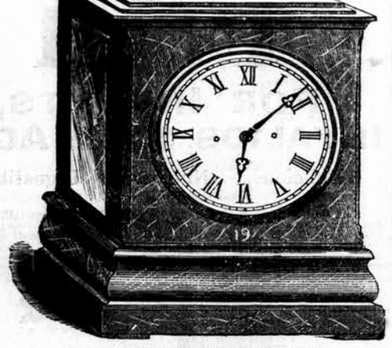


English 8-Day Wall Clocks, Rs. 55 to 475.

The Army and Navy Clock, in either Leather or Teakwood Case. A sound and serviceable article, from Rs. 55 to 80.

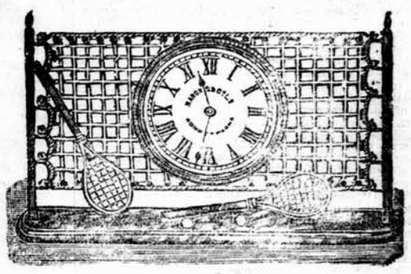


Gilt Palki Clocks, Enamelled Dials, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 490. Very suitable for presentations.



MARBLE FRENCH CLOCKS, Exquisitely finished, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.

Miniature 8-Day Automatic Palki Clock, finest Workmanship, Rs. 280.



Electroplated Tennis Net Timepiece. Rs. 25. And many other Novel designs.

Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

Pears' Soap

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

"A CHARMING SCENT."
H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

The Most Perfect
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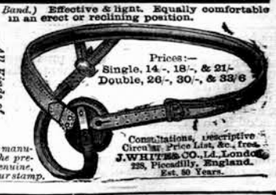

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